NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

VOL. CXXXXI. No. 23279. 字林西報 SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1939 Registered at the C.P.O. (Postage: China and Japan 1 cent: abroad 30 cents.) TWENTY CENTS

東京帝國大學法學部研究室

ESTATES OF
EMILIO SANCHES DEL'AGUILA
AND
THEODORA SANCHES DEL'AGUILA
Deceased

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that creditors and others having claims against the Estates of the above deceased are requested to send the same in writing to the undersigned within two weeks from the date hereof after which time no claims shall be considered.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that all persons indebted to the said Estates are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

T. RANGEL,
Legal Practitioner,
330 Szechuen Road, 2nd Floor,
Shanghai, November 28, 1939.
-8504

SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB

REMINDER

Members are reminded that the Annual General Meeting of the Club will be held in Room B1, 3rd Floor, Grand Stand, Shanghai Race Club, at 6 p.m. TO-DAY.

By Order of the Stewards,
C. W. RAYDEN,
Secretary,
SHANGHAI PAPER HUNT CLUB.
Shanghai, November 28, 1939.
12602

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF SHANGHAI

NOTICE

Members are reminded that the second Club Evening of the season will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evening in the Lyceum Theatre at 9.15.

Tickets for Members and Guests are obtainable at Messrs. Moutrie's and at the Theatre box-office.

CHARLES S. SPEYER,
Secretary.
Lyceum Theatre,
November, 28, 1939.
12606

CHINA HOMEWARD FREIGHT CONFERENCE

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 31
Dated February 7, 1939

ADDENDUM No. 11

PART II: REDUCTION

	Col. 1 Net	Col. 2 Net
	20 cwt.	
Page 56. Machinery or	78/1	86/9
	40 cft.	

Note.—The above rate is subject to 30% increase to United Kingdom and 50% increase to ports other than United Kingdom.

Shanghai, November 28, 1939.
12613

CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI
7% REHABILITATION LOAN OF 1932

It is intended to hold the fourteenth semi-annual drawing on Wednesday, December 6, 1939 at 4 p.m. in the offices of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, No. 12 The Bund, Shanghai.

BENJAMIN & POTTS,
Agents,
For the CITY GOVERNMENT OF GREATER SHANGHAI 7% REHABILITATION LOAN OF 1932.
12603

KROEWOEK JAVA PLANTATIONS, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Second Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1939 of Five Chinese Standard Dollar cents per share payable on December 12, 1939 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from December 5 to December 12, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, November 27, 1939.
12609

ANGLO-DUTCH (JAVA) PLANTATIONS, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Directors have this day declared a Second Interim Dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1939 of Twenty Chinese Standard Dollar cents per share payable on December 12, 1939 to Shareholders on record on that date.

The Transfer, Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from December 5 to December 12, 1939, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries and General Managers.
Shanghai, November 27, 1939.
12608

To-day's Events

NOVEMBER

28 A.W.C. Bridge/Mahjongg, 3
28 For. Y. Lecture: 'Chinese Art' by Dr. J. C. Ferguson
28 Festival of Worship

N.C.D.N. Broadcast: 12.45 and 9 p.m. Station XMHD: 760 kilo., 395 metres

Coming Events

NOVEMBER

29 Monique Fashion Show, Cathay Mansions, at 2.30
29 Ski & Winter Sports Club, of China, ann. gen. mtg., Metropole Hotel, 5.30
29 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
29 Prof. Porgé Cello-Recital. At the piano: Hans Baer, A.W.C., 9
29 A.D.C. Club Evening, Lyceum, 9.15
30 'Ewo' Handicap, Race Club, noon
30 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
30 B.W.A. Tea and Concert, 4.15
30 Royal Asiatic Society meeting, 5.30
30 For. Y. Debate: 'Heart vs. Head in Choosing a Spouse'
30 B.U.S.C. Lecture: 'Chaucer', R. B. Whittington, M.S.C., C. C. Club, 5.30
30 Community Church Concert, 9
30 Ballet Russe, gala performance of 'Notre Dame de Paris', ballet in 3 acts, music by Drigo, Lyceum, 9

DECEMBER

1 B.W.A. Home and G'den. Section, 10
1 For. Y. 'Hour of Music'.
2 Fun Fair, Union Church Hall, 2.30
2 Bazaar and Fun Fair, S.M.C. Secondary School for Chinese Girls, 9 Singapore Road
2 Dinner Dance, Floorshow, C.S.F., 8.30
2 Ballet Russe, 'Notre Dame de Paris,' (The Hunchback of Notre Dame), 3-act ballet, based on Victor Hugo's novel, music by Drigo, Lyceum, 9
3 Ballet Russe, Lyceum, 2.15 and 9
3 Municipal Orchestra, 8th Symphony Concert, Lyceum Theatre, 5.15
4 Y.W.C.A. Fin. Camp. 2nd Report Day
4 Engineering Society Meeting, 5.45
5 A.W.C. 'Child Protection,' E. Hinder, 4.45
5 For. Y. Lecture: 'Motor Trip' by Dr. A. von Miorini
6 Mahjongg and Bridge, For. Y., Aid of St. Olga's Orphanage, 2.30-7
6 'Vagabond King,' L. Opera, Lyc., 8.45
7 S.W.A. mtg. and exhibition, C.S.F., 4
7 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
7 S.W.A. meeting and exhibition, C.S.F., 4
7 Royal Asiatic Society Soirée, 5-7.30
7 Free Christian Science Lecture, 1647 Avenue Road, 6
8 For. Y. 'Hour of Music'
8 Shanghai Camera Club, Meeting and Lecture, 330 Szechuen Road, 9
9 Alpha Kappa Omega Scholarship Fund Raffle drawing, Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road, 4
9 Betar Girls' Dance, A.W.C., 9
11 B.W.A. Needlecraft Sale.
12 A.W.C. book review, Mrs. Hylbert, 4.45
12 For. Y. Lecture: 'Chinese Music' by Mr. J. H. Levis
14 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
14 Cradle bridge/mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
14 Corps Cavalry Smoker, S.R.C., 7.30
14 'Venus in Silks,' music by R. Stolz, Russian Light Opera, Lyceum, 8.45
14 20th Annual Hanuccah Ball, Cercle Sportif Francaise
14 'Madame Butterfly,' by G. Puccini, First Grand Opera of the Season, at Russ. Club Theatre, 1053 Ave. Foch, 9
15 For. Y. 'Hour of Music'
15 Shanghai Younger Set present 'Dithyrambics.' Proceeds for British War Work Fund, Lyceum Theatre, 9
16 K.K.K. Bazaar, Masonic Hall, 2.30
16 'Venus in Silks,' L. Opera, Lyc., 8.45
16 'Madame Butterfly,' by G. Puccini, First Grand Opera of the Season, at Russ. Club Theatre, 1053 Ave. Foch, 9
17 'Venus in Silks,' L. Opera, Lyc., 8.45
17 'Madame Butterfly,' by G. Puccini, First Grand Opera of the Season, at Russ. Club Theatre, 1053 Ave. Foch, 9
18 Two Christmas Plays. Public School for Girls, 5.30
19 Two Christmas Plays. Public School for Girls, 5.30
19 A.W.C. X'mas music and plays, 4.45
19 For. Y. Lecture: 'Modern Physics' by Dr. S. H. Chao
23 Children's Christmas Party, Shanghai Engineers' Club, 3.
24 'Venus in Silks,' L. Opera, Lyc., 8.45

Charge for items $1 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event

EWO HANDICAP CHALLENGE CUP
1 MILE

By kind permission of the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club, the above race will be run on the Shanghai Race Course at noon on Thursday, November 30, 1939.

The proceeds of the Cash Sweep and Pari-Mutuel on the race will be donated to the St. Andrew's Society's Charity Fund.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. A. Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., M.C. and Officers, the Pipe Band of the 1st Bn. The Seaforth Highlanders will play in front of the Grandstand prior to the race.
12594

TRANSLATIONS

Wang I-ting, translator for British Chamber of Commerce, undertakes translations, Chinese-English, English-Chinese. Lane 633/52 Hart Road, Telephone 39769.
-8454

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12123

"QUITE A NUMBER

of people are to be found who worry about nothing at all," says a psychologist. Especially if it happens to be in the bank. Which is a situation that might be brought about by a bad motor accident unless the car were covered by a Comprehensive Policy.

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12131

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Reports on transmission and suggestions are welcomed by the Radio Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

Dr. R. HOLPER, M.D.
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86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
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Animals

That Shanghai loves animals, especially dogs, is illustrated daily in this section of the small advertisements. If you want a good dog or to find a good home for a dog, to buy or sell a pony or a Persian kitten this is the agency you need.

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12598

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12591

Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12

CHINA HONG LIST 1940

This will be published early in the New Year. Orders will be filled in rotation, so if you are interested in early delivery please send a note to the

HONG LIST DEPT.
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE
17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI
or Telephone 11055
(Hong List Dept.)

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G. KISHINAMI, *Manager*

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For invitation cards, telephone 71815.
-8337

EUROPEAN WAR MAP

Size 22½ in. by 22½ in.

A large, clear map showing the frontiers, principal cities, towns and ports of Europe and Great Britain, published by the "North-China Daily News" for those interested in following the present conflict in Europe.

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TRADE CIRCULARS

The Circulation Department of the *North-China Daily News* offers unique facilities for addressing and mailing trade circulars, etc., to lists of prospective buyers in Shanghai and the Outports.

The full list totals 8,000 names and addresses in Shanghai and 1,000 in the Outports; it covers most of the foreign and Chinese English-reading population and is guaranteed to be accurate and up to date.

Sections of the list may be used to cover:

1 Selected streets or districts
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4 Shanghai or Outport distribution.

Any number of circulars or pamphlets will be accepted for distribution, the cost depending on the postage rate and whether envelopes are supplied or not.

For further particulars and details communicate with the

Circulation Department.
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Correspondence for this column should be addressed to the Editor, North-China Daily News Office, 17 The Bund, Shanghai, and to ensure secrecy, marked "Letters to the Editor"

The War :

A Myth Rebutted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I was glad to see your footnote to IMPARTIAL AND NEUTRAL's letter in today's issue. It seems that your correspondent has been influenced by yet another sample of German propaganda—the conception that Germany was not defeated on the field in the last war.

As one who took part in the final Allied offensive and also spent the last few weeks in a German military hospital close to the front I was privileged to observe the low morale of the German troops at the finish. The military position and all relevant facts prove the German appeal for an armistice to have been dictated by dire military necessity to avert a complete military collapse.

German propaganda to the opposite effect has indeed not been "put over" so successfully as that directed against the Versailles Treaty, and yet is widely held not alone amongst neutrals but, strangely enough, Allied people as well.

My object in again trespassing on your valued space is to once more stress the paramount importance of continuing Allied propaganda against the use of force as an instrument of policy, not alone during the present war, but after hostilities cease, until the danger is eliminated of black being made to appear white, until the German people repudiate the policy of force imposed on them by their rulers, realize it does not pay, and definitely come into harmonious accord with peace-loving peoples in the final rejection of aggression as a rational method of national policy.

EX-SERVICE.

Shanghai, Nov, 25.

A Reader's Impatience

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The present schemozzle in Europe is the dong dingest war I have ever seen or heard of. They declared war almost three months ago, and up to the present there has been no war-like action of any kind. Why don't they go to it and get it over with?

AUSTRALIA.

Shanghai, Nov. 21.

Young Pianist :

Misleading Advertisement

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I regret to have been informed that a great many people amongst the music lovers of Shanghai were misled by the unexpected publicity of the Jessfield Club, featuring their pianist, Mr. S. Havsky—which led to an impression that it is my pupil, Vladimir Havsky, who plays the piano at this club. That this was calculated to that effect is obvious from the fact that this publicity started right after the very successful piano-recital of my pupil at the Lyceum on November 21.

I feel it my duty to declare that the pianist of the Jessfield Club is Mr. Serge Havsky, the proud father of my pupil, an extremely modest man, who adores his son and who would never dream of capitalizing his son's success in his own interests.

My pupil, Vladimir Havsky, never appears at the night clubs; he is 16 years old and continues his studies at the Public and Thomas Hanbury School for Boys.

BORIS ZAKHAROFF.

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

The Bible :

Work of Human Minds

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I see there is more controversy over the Christian Bible and the Catholic Bible. I think that if we would realize that the Bibles were compiled by human people—just like we are—then there would be better understanding, and our ideas of the truth would not be so conflicting. The history of the world today is the history of man's evolution, his expanding and developing mind.

A. F. P.

Shanghai, Nov. 26.

BY SAPAJOU

Mr. Vivian Bourne.

Mr. V. H. Bourne, till recently Deputy-Treasurer of the S.M.C., and Mrs. Bourne have returned to Shanghai to make their home here.

Australia Making War Effort on Large Scale

Intensive Plans For Home Defence and Assistance to United Kingdom: Soldiers, Airmen and Supplies

AUSTRALIA is rapidly extending and implementing her war plans, alike for the direct defence of the Commonwealth and for the assistance of the United Kingdom Government. The War Cabinet, sitting almost daily in Melbourne—which, as the headquarters of the Department of Defence and the Department of Supply, has regained much of its old-time activity as the seat of the Federal Government—is applying itself intensively, in consultation with the heads of the Services, to the training and equipment of men, the manufacture of war supplies, especially munitions and aircraft, and the marshalling of supplies of commodities for the United Kingdom, states the Melbourne correspondent of "The Times."

The first draft of Australia's wartime Army—40,000 militiamen—has gone into camp this week for a month's continuous training. A second draft of 40,000 will undergo a similar period of training in November. Thereafter each of the two drafts of 40,000 will successively undergo a further period of three months' continuous training. Thus for the next eight months there will always be 40,000 militiamen in camp. The Sixth Division, the special force of 20,000 under the command of Major-General Sir Thomas Blamey, at present being enlisted for the duration of the war, for service at home or abroad, as circumstances may require, will go into camp in the first week of November, but before that the 25 per cent. of the force which has had no previous military experience will have had a fortnight's intensive training to bring it up to something like militia standard. The militia camps will be expanded from battalion or regimental camps to brigade camps and finally to camps of full divisions, so that field and staff officers may gain experience of handling troops on a war scale.

A New Army Being Formed

Eight months hence, then, counting the auxiliary units necessary to maintain an army on a war-time footing, Australia will have trained a force of some 200,000 men. Within a year the average militiaman will have had about five months' training, for most of the militia units, in addition to the present month and the contemplated three months more, have already been in camp for varying periods. Men who fought in the Australian Imperial Force of 1914-18 also are coming forward in good numbers for enlistment for garrison and guard duty, hitherto undertaken by the militia, and some thousands are already in camp for a short refresher course of training before they are assigned to their posts. The Victorian brigade of the Sixth Division will be trained at a new camp site of 15,000 acres at Puckapunyal, near Seymour, in the Goulburn Valley, where most of the Victorian militia units are training. The site was surveyed only three weeks ago, but by November three drill and training grounds, 300 comfortable timber and metal huts, each housing 20 men, and administrative blocks and roads will be ready for the force. Later 300 more huts will be added, providing ample room for 10,000 men or more. The camp, which will include an artillery and small arms range of nearly five miles, will have its own electric lighting plant, and an abundant water supply will be pumped from the Goulburn River. Two other camps for the Sixth Division are being created in New South Wales. The brigade raised in that State will train at Ingleburn, near Liverpool, and the brigade raised in the other four States at Lochinvar, near Maitland. At all military camps, in accordance with long-established Australian practice, canteens will be dry.

Airmen for Overseas

The decision to dispatch oversea an Expeditionary Air Force of six squadrons, with ground personnel, comprising 3,200 men, is inspired by the conviction of the Prime Minister (Mr. Menzies) that air power may well be the decisive factor in the war, and that Australia can assist the United Kingdom Government with airmen to a measure out of all proportion to her capacity to help in other spheres, and this without serious loss of home defensive power. Recruiting for this force will begin at once. Most of the senior officers will be drawn from the Royal Australian Air Force, but personnel will be accepted also from the Citizen Air Force, the R.A.A.F. reserve, and the Civil Air Reserve. Over 3,000 men have applied to join the Civil Air Reserve under the new scheme for training pilots, over 10 per cent. of them already having licences and many others considerable flying experience. It is a condition of the training of these men that they shall undertake to serve in the R.A.A.F. or the R.A.A.F. reserve, if required.

Apart from considerable extensions of Governmental munition factories, ammunition components are now being produced in 15 of the 23 armament annexes set up by the Government in railway workshops and private engineering works. Five more will be at work by December, and the remainder will be completed early in the New Year. The Government is also pushing ahead with its plans for the production of Beaufort aircraft. It has been assured of the necessary supplies from the United Kingdom, and key men have for some time been training in British aircraft factories. The vital question of a local petrol supply receives continued study. The shale deposits at Newnes (N.S.W.) are being developed as quickly as possible. The company working the deposits has undertaken to produce at the rate of 10,000,000 gallons of shale petrol a year, and according to the Minister for Supply (Mr Casey) this promise is likely to be fulfilled within a few months. After that it is hoped to expand production gradually to 20,000,000 gallons a year. Benzol and power alcohol produced in the Commonwealth should bring the Australian production of motor fuels up to about 35,000,000 gallons a year.

Sinews of War

For the present, while Australia is precluded from direct participation in the fighting in Europe, her main function is that of providing supplies. In a normal year, such as 1937-38, the Commonwealth exported nearly £A.80,000,000 worth of goods to the United Kingdom. Today the United Kingdom needs still more, and it is expected that the shipments of wool, meat, butter, and cheese, dried and canned fruit, eggs, and sugar under the United Kingdom Government's scheme for the purchase of all exportable surpluses of these commodities will be valued it about £A.100,000,000.

Absolute control of the wool clip has been vested in a Wool Board. The estimated clip this season is 3,096,500 bales, plus a carry-over of 60,000 bales from last season. That is over 50 per cent. more than the export of 1914. Wheat has been acquired from farmers by the Commonwealth Government; 30,000,000 bushels of old wheat will be taken into one pool. Much of it has already been disposed of and it is hoped that it will all have gone by December. The growing crop is expected to yield about 115,000,000 bushels for export. How much the United Kingdom Government can take depends largely upon the availability of shipping. The balance of the export surplus, when the requirements of the United Kingdom Government have been satisfied, will be available to Allied and friendly countries. The Government has also contracted to sell the United Kingdom Government 290,000 tons of sugar at £A.7 10s. a ton, and its entire export surplus of refined zinc, a large proportion of the export surplus of lead, and any available export surplus of copper. Last year's export surplus of refined zinc was 37,000 tons, the export surplus of lead ore was 23,000 tons, and of pig lead 156,000 tons, and the export surplus of copper 3,200 tons. Apples and pears present a difficult problem. About half the production is available for export, an important consideration to Victoria and Tasmania, the two chief producing States, but these fruits are not on the British list of essential foods. If shipping can be provided for the crop it will, of course, be exported; otherwise there must be a vigorous drive to increase home consumption and a thorough exploration of the possibilities of canning, pulping, and de-hydrating.

Within something more than a month of the outbreak of war Australia is spending at the rate of £A.137,000 a day on defence and wartime preparations and activities, compared with £54,000 a day at the end of June, 1915, 10 months after the outbreak of the last war. Expenditure has now reached £A.7 3s. 7d. per annum per head of population. The Commonwealth is spending as much in seven days as was spent by the six colonies in a whole year in 1900-01. Next year her war bill is likely to be somewhere about £A.100,000,000. Fortunately her capacity to finance war loans internally is considered to have risen by at least the same ratio as her war-time expenditure. In the last War she raised £250,000,000 by internal borrowing, in addition to obtaining £92,000,000 from the United Kingdom—a total of £342,000,000. Considerably increased taxation is inevitable and Parliament has already authorized the borrowing of £A.20,500,000, but this is not likely to be exercised immediately.

Pets Attend Church Service

Sermon Interrupted By Quacks and Cackles

Ducks quacked, birds sang, and a donkey brayed during a church service at Chailey, Sussex, England, recently.

Crippled boys of the Heritage Craft Schools had taken their pets to the annual St. Francis Day service in the school chapel.

Their arrival was like the entry into the Ark. Cooing doves were carried by red-surpliced choirboys at the of the procession.

A decorated plough horse from the school farm was there, and a donkey had a prominent place in the aisle.

There were dogs, cats, guinea pigs, fish in bowls, bee-hives, chickens, ducks and budgerigars. But the school parrot was unable to attend. The weather was too cold.

The vicar of Ardingley, the Rev. J. Brack, talked to the children of the life of St. Francis, patron saint of animals.

An occasional quack, a cackle, or a shrill burst of song from a cage bird interrupted the service from time to time.

And at the end of the last hymn, Neddy the donkey crowned everything with a loud bray.

American Catholics Praise Pope

Peace Efforts Gratefully Appreciated

Washington, Nov. 27.

Peace efforts of Pope Pius and President Roosevelt received high praise yesterday in a Thanksgiving Day statement issued by the American Hierarchy of the Catholic Church.

The statement urged 21,000,000 American Catholics not to become "victims of hate-mongers." It lamented that the "most appalling thing of modern warfare is that the tragic offerings are not only combatants but women, children, the weak, the invalid, the young and old.....Peace with a purpose is the stated objective of the combatants but no peace will endure unless justice is tempered. . . Peace achieved through outright victory means nothing more than armed peace."

Praising the Pope's effort to prevent war and mitigate its horrors, the statement said, "For such devotion to the cause of peace we desire to offer the August Pontiff our expression of profound gratitude and recommend our people to impart his example and join the efforts of their common Father."—United Press.

Spanish War Veterans In Cardiff Gaol

Miners' Federation Takes Up Case

Two young Spaniards, Jesus Casternel and Louis Cicero, who have travelled thousands of miles seeking a safe asylum, are now in Cardiff jail.

While fighting in the Spanish Republican Army they were captured and taken to a concentration camp at Miranda del Ebro, near Bilbao.

They escaped on a ship bound for Barry, Glamorgan, but were arrested on landing and interned.

Efforts were made to send them to Mexico. A ship was found which the immigration officer was informed, was proceeding to a Mexican port.

But the ship's orders were changed, en route, and she was diverted to Florida.

The Spaniards were not allowed to land there. They were taken on in the ship to Newfoundland, and returned eventually to Scotland. At Rosyth they jumped ship.

In trying to get in touch with a local Spanish refugees committee, they were arrested and again jailed.

They were transferred from one prison to another until they arrived in Cardiff.

Their plight has come to the notice of the South Wales Miners' Federation, whose president, Mr. Arthur Horner, has asked Sir Charles Edwards, the Labour Whip, to apply to the Home Office for a permit for their release.

"The Federation has undertaken to see to their maintenance at a Penarth hotel," Mr. Meth Jones, of the Federation office, said.

"We—and the prisoners—are convinced that to return to Spain would mean instant death."

Italy Ready to Fight For Balkans

New Envoy to Manchoukuo Gives Impressions

Changchun, Nov. 27.

Italy will go to war should her rights in the Balkans be threatened, Mr. Luigi Cortese, Italian Minister to Manchoukuo, declared here today as he returned from a furlough in Italy. He qualified this view as his personal opinion.

Mr. Cortese said it would be unlikely that Italy would recognize the new central government in China immediately after its establishment. Such action by the Rome Government would "take time," the Italian Minister stated, but remarked that "it is true that the Italian Government entertains goodwill towards it."

The diplomat emphasized that Italy had "never been blind" to developments in the Far East.

"I have a plan for the promotion of trade between Manchoukuo and Italy," he said. "Italy is considering the purchase of soya beans and other Manchoukuo products but I have to discuss the matter with the Manchoukuo authorities taking into consideration the fact that transportation facilities are at present insufficient, due to the shortage of ships," he stated.—Domei.

Germans Using Czech Maginot Line

Dismantled Defences Made Scene of "Victory" Film

Brussels, Nov. 27.

A brief note stating "I gave you my millions to fight Communism, not to support it," was sent to Hitler recently by Herr F. von Thyssens, prominent Ruhr magnate and one of National-Socialism's earliest supporters, shortly after he left the Reich. All banks were then ordered to turn over to the state all accounts in Thyssens' name and all deposits which might be his under a false name.

Another interesting report avers that the Germans are now making a propaganda picture near Nachod, in the Sudeten region, where the dismantled Czech fortifications are used to represent the Maginot Line which is being "attacked" and "captured," by German troops. Other scenes are being filmed at Brochov for the same picture. German soldiers masquerade as French troops. The greatest secrecy shrouds these activities and civilians are kept miles away.—Havas.

Bridegroom Chases Father Ten Miles

Honeymoon Delayed Due To "Technicality"

A London bridegroom recently spent the first hours of married life chasing his father by car through Wiltshire.

The father, Canon D. W. Thomas, Archdeacon of Cardigan, had performed the wedding ceremony at Swindon.

But he was on his way home to Lampeter before it was found that he had failed to sign the marriage register.

The bridegroom, Mr. Alfred Thomas, a London journalist, and his bride, Miss Hilda Cowen, of Eastern-avenue, Swindon, were about to leave for their honeymoon when the omission was discovered.

The police were asked to try to stop Canon Thomas' car.

The chase ended ten miles away, near Cricklade. Canon Thomas then returned to Swindon and signed the register.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF NOVEMBER 28, 1869

The following method for keeping butter and eggs sweet and good for almost an indefinite length of time, appeared in the "Farmer's Journal" some time ago, and is written by a master mariner who adopted it with great success. He says:—I have conveyed my butter to the East Indies and back perfectly sweet, and have crossed the line four times with the same butter on board, and the last year it was as sweet and nice as the first after packing. First, see that your buttermilk is well worked out. Then pack in 12 lb. oak kegs perfectly. Then pack your eggs in an oak barrel., and keep the kegs covered with brine made from Turk's Island salt. Keep them under the brine with a weight. In one year after, if good butter is put in, good and sweet butter will come out. To ½ lb. of lime, slaked with one gallon of water, add half a handful of salt. Place the eggs in a jar with the small end downward, and when the mixture is cold pour it over them. Eggs preserved in this way are not so good for cake making, as the whites become thin and are difficult to froth; but they answer every other purpose, and may be kept indefinitely. The experiment is certainly worth trying on a general scale, as it would prove of great benefit to sailors and passengers whilst on a long voyage.

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S.V.C. Orders

Officers:—The following extracts from the Municipal Gazette dated Nov. 24, 1939, are published for information:—Resignations:—Reserve of Officers "A."—Maj. M. Reader Harris, M.C. resigns his commission Nov. 16. Capt. G. E. Mott resigns his commission—Nov. 10.

Unit Command:—Lieutenant A. Y. Celis assumes command of Philippine Company with effect from November 23, during the absence on leave of Captain H. C. Evangelista.

Classification of Signallers:—The undermentioned have qualified in Signals Office Duties, Procedure and General knowledge:—Portuguese Company.—Private Leo Maher.

Weapon Training — Classification (Rifle):—The undermentioned have qualified on "30 yards Range":— No. 3 (Vol) Company:—Privates B. D. Katoshnikoff, V. M. Menkoff.

Officers—Return from Leave:—Corps Headquarters.—Lieutenant H. Ibusuki return from leave Nov. 22. "A" Company.—Lieutenant S.E.G. Hillman return from leave Nov. 21.

Strength:—Increase:—The undermentioned are taken on the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavalry:—Light Horse.—Tpr. W. M. De Haan Nov. 16. Corps Troops:—Signals Company.—Pte. V. Antropoff Nov. 22. Armoured Car Co.—Pte. R. P. M. Mann Nov. 16. Chinese Company.—Pte. T. N. Sze Nov. 22. Transport Company.—Privates S. J. Josefsen Nov. 17. W. Taboryski Nov. 17. W. Baruch Nov. 20. "A" Battalion:—"A" Company.—Privates G. J. Wells Nov. 18, C. A. Wagner Nov. 21. "B" Company.—Pte. J. H. Wood Nov. 21. Scottish Company.—Pte. J. H. Johns Nov. 21. Jewish Company.—Pte. W. D. R. Raymond Nov. 15. Light Automatic (A.D.) Company.—Pte. H. V. Thorne Nov. 17. "B" Battalion:—Portuguese Company Pte. H. S. Remedios Nov. 22. American M.G. Co.—Privates H. E. Topfer Nov. 20, E. J. Radinger Nov. 20, G. Torossian Nov. 22, O. Grebenschikoff Nov. 22. Decrease:—The undermentioned are taken off the strength of the Corps as under:—Corps Cavarly:—Light Horse.—L/Cpl. W. R. Johnston Nov. 21. Tpr. G. D. Smart Nov. 21. "A" Battalion:—"A" Company.—Pte. P. Rosted Nov. 17. Scottish Company.—Cpl. W. MacLennan Nov. 21. Jewish Company.—Pte. E. J. Mordecai Nov. 21.

Leave:—Signals Company.—Lieutenant H. Graham extension of leave from 21-9-39 to 16-12-39. Armoured Car Company.—Lieutenant L. G. Hill extension of leave from 20-9-39 to 31-3-40. Chinese Company.—Lieutenant H. E. Yu extension of leave from 22-9-39 to 31-12-39. Scottish Company.—Captain A. G. Lang extension of leave from 14-12-39 to 15-1-40. Jewish Company.—Lieutenant W. Goldenberg extension of leave from 5-7-39 to 31-12-39.

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In Main Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, November 29, 1939, commencing at 9.30 a.m.

Tientsin and Axminster carpets, rugs, double spring couches and arm chairs, day beds, restaurant furniture, electric radiator and hot plate, E.P. and glass ware, crockery, cutlery, figures, ornaments, balance scale, gambling machine, electric gramophone, books and magazines, bookcases, writing desks, desk chairs, sideboards, cellarettes, dining tables, dining chairs, silver ware cabinets, wardrobes, dressing tables, chests of drawers, night tables, centre tables, chairs, stools, bedsteads, mattresses, heating stoves, kitchen tables, cupboards, etc., also

1 Set of 20 vols. The Americana, and 1 set of 25 vols. Encyclopaedia (Britannica).

In Cargo Salesroom—Now On View

On Wednesday, November 29, 1939, at 2.30 p.m.

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Lathe headstock, paper cutting machine, rice machines, printing machines, lathe, shaft, safes, steel cabinets and desk, stoves, broken wardrobe, bed parts, scales, iron gates, black silk plush, embossed coloured glazed flint paper, carbon black, black dyes for paint, delivery tricycle, bath, wash basin, French wool, alimentary vegetable paste, white and red vinegar, violette eau de cologue, fruit essences, nail polish, ash trays, aluminium caps, testing bottles, funnels, empty tins, boxes, jars, tubes, bottles, Neon signs and tubing, damaged coloured printing paper, coloured embossed parchmyn, coloured embossed flint paper, Imperial air mail paper, "Quick-sort" blotting paper, manifold paper, tissue paper, silk laces, kimonos, veils, table cloth, napkins, "Temu" miracle soap, etc.,

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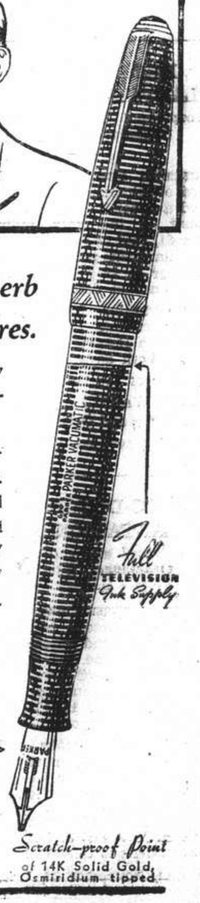

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THE BOOK PAGE

Emigration En Bloc

LIGHT OUT OF DARKNESS By Clarence C. Hatry. Rich & Cowan, London. 8/6.

The name of the author (which will no doubt help to sell the book) cannot fail to recall one of the major financial scandals of recent years. The following is a quotation from the dust-cover:

During his nine-and-a-half years of enforced seclusion Mr. Hatry applied himself to the intensive study of economic and world problems. For this he was particularly well equipped by reason of his previous association with so many of the leading industrial undertakings in this country, and his wide experience in commercial enterprises at home and overseas.

This provides an introduction to Mr. Hatry's volume which expresses in a few words a valuable pointer to what one may expect to find in the book itself.

A Large Order

Mr. Hatry's plan is shortly the organization of mankind into economic units, each unit being, as far as possible, self-sufficient. At first sight this seems a "large order," and it must be confessed when he comes down to ways and means he fails to provide a really convincing picture of how this theoretical state is to be achieved. The use of sparsely populated areas for the settlement of large quantities of humanity which are not required in the economic organization of the region in which they exist is not a new idea, but up to now no one has ventured to propose a scheme by which they can, as a whole, be transplanted on a universal scale. The mass settlement of people of different nationalities presents a problem of no small magnitude.

Surprising Suggestion

In Mr. Hatry's book he classes amongst those for whom new pastures should be found Jews, Czechs, Ukrainians, Poles and Chinese. It may be noted that most, if not all, of these are people who rightly or wrongly the Totalitarian States consider a menace to their own economic welfare and whom they heartily dislike. Although Mr. Hatry disclaims the impeachment, one cannot help being forced to the conclusion that his ideas are not entirely devoid of connection with the present international situation. There are continual references to this situation at every stage of his argument. It is surprising, to say the least of it, that instead of suggesting the wide open spaces of Australia for the settlement of surplus Japanese he suggests China.

Wishful Thinking

No doubt there is a great deal in what Mr. Hatry says, but how are his ideas to be brought about? He apparently visualizes some sort of International League of Powers, who would direct the scheme through a series of profit-making corporations. If the subjects of the scheme offer objections, Mr. Hatry seems to imagine that these objections can be overcome by means of propaganda of the dictatorship model. He would appear to have convinced himself that once his scheme is properly understood, nationalities of all sorts would abandon their national feelings and traditions which have led them to cling to the land of their fathers, and be prepared unhesitatingly to fall in with the scheme of transmigration provided for them. Mr. Hatry discusses the ease with which his new scheme of development could be financed, but I venture to say that his ideas will not commend themselves to the average clear-thinking reader. The book makes interesting but not particularly convincing reading.—R.F.C.M.

"The Greatest Dictator"

STALIN By Stephen Graham. Pocket Special. Revised Edition. Hutchinson, London. 6d.

This little book is published in a pocket edition but with excellent paper and printing at a price within the reach of everybody's pocket. It is difficult to think of anyone better qualified to write a study of Stalin than Mr. Stephen Graham. Those who have read his earlier efforts, "Peter the Great," "Ivan the Terrible," "Alexander II of Russia," amongst others, cannot fail to have been impressed with the complete mastery Mr. Graham shows of his subject in each case. There are few writers today who can write more authoritatively about Russia and things and people Russian than Mr. Graham.

Fear of Poland

With Stalin and his life and work as his theme Mr. Graham has a great deal to say which is of absorbing interest and particularly so at the present time. Stalin is the greatest Dictator of all Dictators. Stalin is a Georgian and like both Hitler and Mussolini comes of humble parentage. He is not an emotional man like Roosevelt, nor does he live on his nerves like Lloyd George. He has nerves, he can get excited, but he is always under control. His nerves are not frayed by the difficulties of administration. He leaves administration to his subordinates. He reserves to himself direction, judgment and power itself. It was under his government that diplomatic relations were resumed with Great Britain and a representative sent to St. James. He is brutal, callous and utterly devoid of sentimental imagination, but he has done more for Russia than Lenin, though he has not captured the popular imagination as Lenin did. It would seem that it is far more because of his fear and dislike of Poland than for love of Germany that he has made his recent pact with Germany.

Unpleasant Character

This is called an impartial study of the life and work of Joseph Stalin—it is certainly not biassed in his favour for, as portrayed, apart from his undoubted ability, a more unpleasant character it would be difficult to conceive. But withal he has a remarkable personality, and as the author says in his preface, "There are many foul blots in his career, yet in some respects he must be regarded as a greater man than Lenin." Anyone who is interested in reading a first-class account of affairs Russian for the last 25 years should read this book.—R.F.C.M.

A China Poet

CHINA COAST BALLADS By Shamus A'Rabbitt. Hager, Shanghai.

When he advised poets to "mount to paradise by the stairway of surprise" Emerson spoke to the present with more effect than he did to his own day. For it was by the "stairway of surprise" and not infrequently by the express elevator of deliberate shock that many recent poets sought criticism or popular acclaim. Emerson's advice may be linked in an abstract way with the success of Mr. Shamus A'Rabbitt, a China poet, in that he, too, has "mounted the stairway of surprise" in his second book of verse. Not that his poems contain anything in the nature of the surprise element as a basic background (that was what Emerson asked for, no doubt). They themselves are surprising—surprising because Mr. A'Rabbitt is an engineer of established repute in the Far East and not a professional poet, if such beings do exist these days. Can an engineer write poetry with the same excellence as he can produce a technical paper on the respective merits of two different kinds of steam turbines or boilers? Can he write poetry that will find acclaim anywhere? For an answer read this gentleman's "China Coast Ballads." There one will find an excellent answer. Congratulations to Mr. A'Rabbitt. He certainly surprised this reviewer who, unfortunately being a comparative newcomer to the Far East, did not have the pleasure of reading his first book of verse, "Ballads of the East."

Taipan to Beggar

No doubt, Mr. A'Rabbitt, his real name strangely enough, is well-known to many in the Far East by this time. He should be. He knows the Far East and its people far better than most of us. And he can write about them in verse better than all of us. His poems are classic examples of his flair for seeing the real self which he transfers neatly with his nimble pen into a word picture in verse that is so true to life as to be amazing. To read through his book is to gain an insight into the real East and its people. He knows them all from the taipan down to the ever-present beggar. He writes about Hongkong. He writes about Shanghai. He takes the reader on pleasant steamship voyages. He waxes satirical. He waxes sentimental. In fact he covers everything in this, his second book of excellent verse. Sapajou, the "North-China Daily News" cartoonist, adds his touch of genius in sketches throughout the pages and on the cover. One hopes that Mr. A'Rabbitt's new poems will soon be seen in book form again.

Humorist-Philosopher

Mr. A'Rabbitt possesses that touch of whimsical humour that is so scarce in these days of trouble. That touch is there in his first poem in the book, "Prologue," to the last, "The Lure of The East." His glossary of terms at the end of the volume is both amusing and interesting to a comparative newcomer to these parts. For instance "Limey" he classifies as "American sailor's equivalent of gob," or "Nabob"—"one who mistakes money or rank for quality." There are many others, all of which go to prove that Mr. A'Rabbitt is a humorist and philosopher at the same time. "China Coast Ballads" is a book which should be read by all dwellers in the Far East and by many people at home, who are attracted by the lure of the Orient. The latter will learn all they want to know in its pages while the former will smile at the writer's piquant sense of humour and his faithful knowledge of them all.—R.S.

Reading in War-Time

The war has not yet made people as a whole turn to their books for comfort, says "The Manchester Guardian." People, as a well-known London bookseller said, are still too perturbed to read, and while the development of the war remains so uncertain they will not want books so much as newspapers. However, this bookseller indicated what he thought were the tendencies of our war-time choice of books.

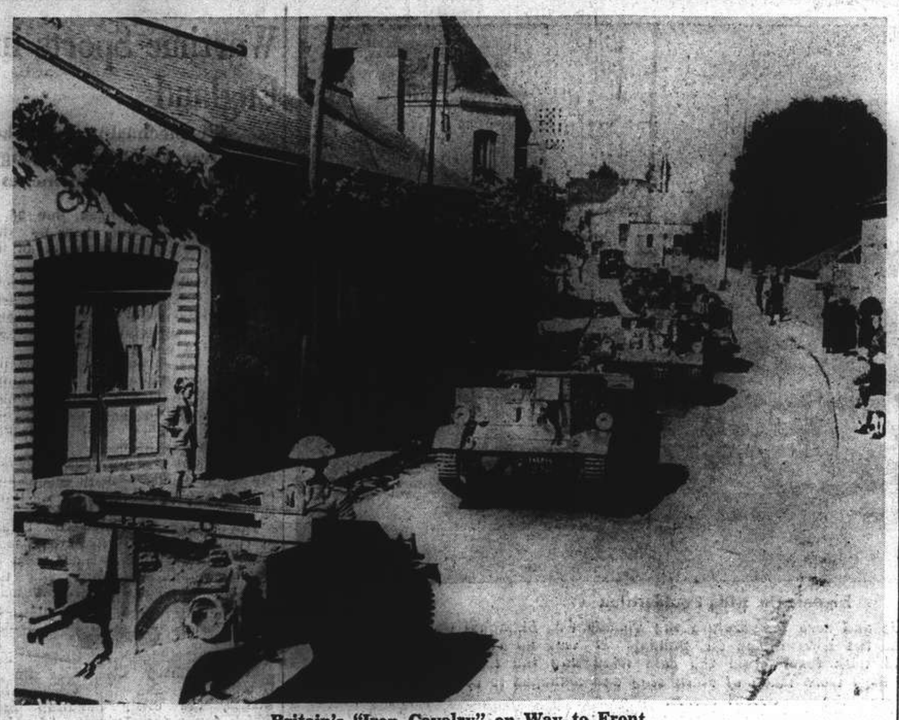
The war has made people cling to the established names—among novelists Priestley, Walpole, and Wodehouse, for instance. A great many reprints of the classics have been sold, and several buyers of "Pickwick" and "David Copperfield" have said that they found Dickens the best of antidotes to war. Another good antidote is proving to be the new edition of Belloc's "Cautionary Tales."

War-time verse of a more serious sort has just made its first appearance with Masefield's latest volume. But there has been no specifically war poet so far. There will be plenty later, no doubt.

Books Received

Tosser Gunman F. Carr (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Colt Lightnin'** K. Deeming (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Mammon's Daughter** N. G. Tranter (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **If I should Love You** D. Quentin (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Whispering Mountain** J. R. Winslowe (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **The Temple of Dawn** C. Robertson (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Canyon of Death** P. Field (Ward Lock, London. 3/6) **Little Perse** K. Higson (Ward Lock, London. 3/6).

While in other civilizations the exclusive domination, or at least the excessive preponderance of a single principle, of a single form, led to tyranny, in modern Europe the diversity of the elements of social order, the incapability of one to exclude the rest, gave birth to the liberty which now prevails. The inability of the various principles to exterminate one another compelled each to endure the others, made it necessary for them to live in common, for them to enter into a sort of mutual understanding. Each consented to have only that part of civilization which fell to its share.—FRANCOIS GUIZOT.



Britain's "Iron Cavalry" on Way to Front

"Somewhere in France," these squat vehicles, two man-tanks, speed along the road to the front as part of Britain's "Iron Cavalry." They are speedy vehicles and carry Bren guns.

Britain's Vast Resources Will Bring Victory

Whole Country United As Industrial War Effort is Organized; Germany's Feeble Position Stressed

SINCE the beginning of September over £100,000,000 worth of orders for munitions and war equipment have been placed in Great Britain and thanks to the country's industrial war effort the completion of new factories is rapidly being accelerated and all existing plants are working to full capacity. Illustrative of the progress made since the last war is the fact that one type of shell is being turned out six times faster than was possible with comparable resources then. Aiding Great Britain in its fight to end Nazi terror is the country's huge resources, both industrially and financially, the splendid way in which the workers have voluntarily responded to the call and the might of the Royal Navy, which is strictly enforcing the blockade against an already impoverished Germany—a country dependent upon its overseas trade for badly needed foreign currency.

The main objects of Britain's industrial war effort may be said to be: to supply all necessary equipment and material for the Forces and to build up ample reserves; to maintain as far as possible the export trade in order to secure foreign exchange for essential purchases abroad, to enable industry to produce a reasonable supply of goods for the home market. The industrial resources of Great Britain are so great—it has been said that they exceed those of Germany and Russia combined—that there is every prospect that these objects will be achieved. The Ministry of Supply of Labour, the Board of Trade and the Ministry of Economic Warfare are in constant touch with each other, and this should ensure the effective co-ordination of their several efforts.

Raw Materials and Munitions

The Ministry of Supply controls the stocks and the prices of all essential industrial raw materials, and the accumulated stocks of these materials in this country on the outbreak of war have been transferred to the Ministry. The tasks of the Ministry of Supply in order of priority are—to equip the Services, to mobilize and organize production, to provide ample reserves, to increase the rate of production, to organize the use and distribution of raw materials in such a way as to keep the life of the nation going and to maintain the export trade.

Profiting by the experience of the last war, the Ministry of Supply has been able to begin at the point where the Ministry of Munitions left off in 1918. At the beginning of the Defence Programme there were four national ordnance factories: Eighteen were put in hand since then and six more since the beginning of the war—twenty-eight in all. At present over 70 firms other than normal factories are making shells, including those making components over 700 factories are engaged on munition work. The number is growing daily. 9,000 firms have had their premises and equipment surveyed and are available for the production of munitions, etc. when required.

Since the beginning of September the Ministry of Supply has placed over £100,000,000 worth of orders for munitions and war equipment. The completion of new factories is being rapidly accelerated and all existing plant is working to full capacity. To-day one type of shell is being produced at a rate six times faster than was possible with comparable resources during the last war, and the increased production owing to technical improvements is being effected with about half the labour formerly required. The full output of the machine tool trade has been taken for urgent requirements, and increased capacity for machine tool manufacture is being provided.

Labour

The Trade Union movement, in spite of differences with Government on internal policy, is united with them in the prosecution of the war, having for its object the creation of circumstances in which workpeople in Germany will be able to regain the freedom to live their own lives. Mr. Greenwood expressed this point of view as follows: "Those for whom I can specially speak are fighting for a world in which henceforth law shall rule instead of force. We do not want increased power for Britian in the world. We want no new lands."

The labour effort has been directed to taking all possible steps to make the greatest possible use of the huge resources of skill and plant in British industry. In the United Kingdom (Great Britian and Northern Ireland) about 22 million people are gainfully occupied and steps have been and are being taken to organize this great industrial force in order that the needs of the population and of the fighting forces will be supplied whatever the demands. These arrangements are being carried out by voluntary methods and not by State compulsion.

In such important industries as engineering and ship-building it is recognized that it is necessary to use the skilled men to the greatest advantage and to confine them to key operations. In the engineering industry the skilled trade unions have voluntarily agreed to allow less skilled men to take their places on work which has so far been carried out only by skilled workers and have thereby greatly increased the potential capacity of the industry. Similar discussions are taking place in the shipbuilding and other industries. Such voluntary agreements are preferred in Great Britain to State compulsion because the rights of the various classes of workpeople which have been created by years of effort are safeguarded.

Through joint committees of employers' organizations and trade unions in various industries the resources of the industries are being mobilized to enable the maximum production to be effected and to expand the production as required. Through committees upon which trade unions are represented raw material is to be allocated and the price controlled. Arrangements are being made for the Government Departments to have the advice of trade union representatives and to enable the workpeople equally with the employers to bring their experience and knowledge to bear on the organization of production.

Movements of Workers

Great movements of workpeople into new occupations are necessary and arrangements are being made for their voluntary transfer and training. The conditions of work in new circumstances are the subject of discussion and settlement with the trade unions. Effective measures are also being taken to supply the Fighting Forces with the large complements of skilled men necessary for their highly mechanized units. Even such matters as laundering and boot repairing for the Forces have been the subject of arrangements with the employers' organizations and trade unions in order that the national resources may be economically and effectively utilized.

In consultation with employers' organizations and trade unions a list of key occupations has been compiled in order that men in such occupations may not be taken into the Forces. This assures not only that industry is kept fully manned to produce munitions but also that, when the war is over, industry generally will have a basis for reconstruction and expansion.

In all these activities all sections of the population are united and Great Britain is assured against dislocation of its war effort by industrial disputes by the widespread machinery for negotiation and arbitration which has been built up during the last 20 years. The last war gave the labour movement increased prestige and it is the clear view of all sections of opinion that in fighting now against Nazism they are preparing the way for an advance in the status of workpeople not only in Great Britian but also in other countries, including, not least, Germany.

Internal and Export Trade

Apart from the work which the Ministry of Supply does to ensure that after urgent needs have been met a sufficiency of raw materials is available for the production of goods for the home market, steps have been taken to institute a system of war risks insurance on stocks of commodities carried by traders. Measures are also to be taken to prevent profiteering and are to be aimed at anyone who makes an excessive profit, whether producer, middleman, or retailer.

As regards the export trade, the President of the Board of Trade has said that every effort is to be made to ensure that the country's exporting capacity is used to the best advantage. It is hoped that manufacturers and exporters will in the national interest take the fullest advantage of all opportunities for export. Export credits are at present being granted at figures comparing favourably with those before the outbreak of war.

Economic Warfare

Although the Ministry of Economic Warfare is primarily concerned with operating the blockade against Germany, etc., the very operation of the blockade means that a considerable quantity of raw material is confiscated for Great Britain's use. During the first five weeks of the war the total quantity of goods detained as suspected contraband amounted to about 315,000 tons. During the week ending October 7 the British contraband control detained 25,000 tons of goods as to which there was evidence that they were contraband destined to Germany. The cargoes included:—13,800 tons of petroleum products; 2,500 tons of sulphur; 1,500 tons of jute and 400 tons of other fibres; 1,500 tons of feeding stuffs; 1,300 tons of oils and fats; 1,200 tons of foodstuffs; 600 tons of oilseeds; 570 tons of copper and 430 tons of other ores and metals; 500 tons of phosphates; 520 tons of timber.

Finance is the life-blood of industry in war-time as well as in peace. Britain's overwhelming financial strength is a considerable contribution to the national industrial effort. This country can devote practically half its income if need be to the prosecution of a war, since it is the margin over the level of bare necessities which determines financial strength. It has been estimated that in 1937 the per capita income of Germany was £62½, while in the same year the corresponding figure from Great Britain was £107. There is here, therefore, a margin which, while it is spent on luxury in peace time, would be mobilized for the purpose of war if necessary. Britain's external financial strength is also impressive. The annual income on British foreign investments is about £200,000,000 per year, while the capital is many times greater. In gold foreign exchange and income yielding investments Great Britain has foreign assets of more than £100 per head of its population. Even for the United States, which is recognized as a wealthy nation, the figure is no more than about £47 per head.

To relieve the high prices and present shortage of sugar occasioned by ruthless speculation, the Daily Necessities Company, state distributing organ, has decided to release its large stocks of sugar now held in the Mitsui and Mitsubishi warehouses among the larger and more reliable dealers. This step, it is believed, will have the effect of reducing prices.

German Attempt to Divide Allies

Gesture to France; Britain Said to Be Exploiting Her Ally

Berlin, Nov. 27.

The Reich made another gesture to France yesterday when the leaders of the Peoples Association for the Care of War Graves laid a wreath on the French Grave of the War of 1870 at the Garrison Cemetery in connection with national Memorial Day.

Renewing the German campaign to split Britain and France, the Nazi press yesterday published an official declaration alleging that France would be forced to support Britain during the current war. The official comment was directed at the recent Anglo-French economic agreement for financing the European war and appeared under such headlines as "French Have Sunk Down to Top Position in British Empire," "England Exploits Ally to Exhaustion."

"France will have to use her still considerable gold reserves of nearly Frs. 100,000,000,000 to support the English pound and pay not only for French but British armament purchases in the United States," the official statement said. "After it has been deserted by the whole world, the sinking pound has been attached to the franc which it will drag into the abyss in its collapse."

The article said the French will be forced not only to feed the British soldiers in France, but also fill the gaps in Britain's domestic food supplies, replace sunken British ships with French tonnage and protect Britain's convoys with French warships.—United Press.

Mr. Y. Suma Completes Inspection Tour

Changchun, Nov. 27.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Director of the Bureau of Information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left here by plane for Japan at 7 o'clock this morning. He has been on an inspection tour of China and Manchoukuo.—Domei.

Japanese Ship Aground

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

The Isan Maru 5,475-ton freighter chartered by the North Sakhalin Petroleum Co., a Japanese concern, was reported today to have grounded off Oha, North Sakhalin, on Sunday morning. The vessel, according to a message reaching here, was not damaged.—Domei.

Japan Releases Troops To Gather Harvest

Shortage of Men Revealed By New Move

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Shortage of agricultural manpower in Japan because of the Sino-Japanese war forced the War Ministry to demobilize an additional large number of troops yesterday.

For the second time in a week the War Office announced that army men were being released from training to aid in harvesting crops in the Hokkaido and Tohoku districts.

The War Office empowered divisional commanders in the Kwansai and Kyushu districts either to shorten the term of military training for those to be released or to postpone the training period until after the harvest.—United Press.

Minor Injuries

Accidents occur almost daily with children, resulting in cuts, scratches, burns, scalds, bruises. For the curative treatment of all such minor injuries there is nothing better than

SHE-KO

Applied immediately after the wound has been thoroughly cleansed, the antiseptic properties prevent infection and healing quickly follows. Equally good for eczema, itch, ringworm, sores, chapped lips and hands and skin complaints generally. At all chemists.

Soothing-Antiseptic-Curative.

Lips HE admires

Tangee gives lips a natural beauty men admire

He'll say your lips are fresh and youthful if you use Tangee. And here's the reason why: Tangee isn't paint—can't paint. Its magic Color Change Principle takes care of that. Orange in the stick, Tangee changes on your lips to just the right color to suit your *natural* loveliness. Lips are kept soft and appealing with Tangee's special cream base. Try Tangee today. Then ask if he approves.

World's Most Famous Lipstick
TANGEE
ENDS THAT PAINTED LOOK

REFRESHING as the SPRING FLOWERS

Find out for yourself how delightfully refreshed your mouth feels after using Kolynos. See the new brilliance it gives to your teeth and the charm it adds to your smile.

Begin the daily use of Kolynos as millions of others have done and you will be convinced of the remarkable, cleansing properties of this modern scientific dentifrice.

BRIGHTEN your SMILE with KOLYNOS

ECONOMIZE—BUY the LARGE TUBE

KOLYNOS
the antiseptic
DENTAL CREAM

208

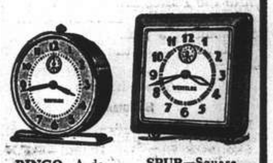
NO MORE WORRIES FOR ME WITH DEPENDABLE BIG BEN

Slumber soundly, wake up promptly—no more worries with dependable Big Ben on the job.

Big Ben is the friend of early risers. Precision construction, dustproof case, give him an exceptionally long life. Handsome design harmonizes with any decorative scheme in the home.

Made two ways . . . Big Ben Chime Alarm with quiet tick and two voice alarm, preferred by light sleepers . . . Big Ben Loud Alarm, the favorite of heavy sleepers.

See Big Ben and other famous Westclox Alarm clocks, electric clocks and watches at your local shop.



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SPUR—Square clock, modern base. Luminous dial model also.

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10

THERE IS NO AVERAGE WOMAN—

Because it's right for You doesn't make it right for Me!

Every Woman is a Law Unto Herself — Women's sanitary needs differ on different days and what's best for another woman isn't necessarily right for you. But only you can tell which type or combination meets your needs best . . . each day!

So Kotex* offers "All 3" types of sanitary protection—

Regular Kotex* Sanitary Napkins—in the familiar blue box.

Junior Kotex*—in the green box. Somewhat narrower than Regular, for days when less protection is needed.

Super Kotex*—in the brown box. No longer or wider than Regular, yet its extra absorbency provides extra protection.

You'll See—KOTEX is made for you!

Try FIBS . . . THE KOTEX TAMPON

The new invisible sanitary protection—worn internally—requires no pins, no belts. The only tampon that's quilted.

THE SPORTS PAGE

Garcia Welcomed Home

Manila Crowds Chair Him As Ship's Gangplank Is Lowered; Glen Lee, Opponent, Also Arrives

Manila, Nov. 27.

THE second Filipino ever to win a world boxing title was yesterday given the greatest welcome here since the first Filipino snatched a world championship.

Ceferino Garcia, holder of the disputed world middleweight title, was mobbed by 10,000 sports-loving Filipinos who greeted their countryman as a conquering hero when he walked down the gangplank of the President Adams and touched Manila soil for the first time in seven years.

Glen Lee, husky American boxer who is to oppose Garcia here on December 16 for the world middleweight championship, arrived today aboard the President Taft. Jack Dempsey, who is to referee the bout, is expected shortly before the bout by Clipper plane. Although billed locally as world title affair, neither the National Boxing Association of the United States nor the New York Boxing Commission has yet recognized it as such.

When Garcia left here seven years ago, a promising welterweight, he made in oath never to return unless he won a world title.

Yesterday he walked ashore confident and proud. He had kept his promise and he was given a royal welcome despite heavy showers.

Ten thousand filipinos gathered at the dock in heavy rain, braving the showers to get a glimpse of the first Filipino to gain a world title since the great late Pancho Villa.

Crowds Break Through Cordon

As the gangplank was lowered when the President Adams docked at 6 p.m., the crowd broke through police guards and nearly mobbed the Filipino boxer. Breaking throught the police lines, scores grabbed him before police could interfere and hoisted him on their shoulders.

Garcia smiled good-naturedly, although he was not too comfortable sitting on heads and shoulders of Filipino sports lovers who staged an impromptu parade, cheering Garcia throughout the affair.

The welcome was most enthusiastic given any Filipino athlete since the late Pancho Villa world flyweight champion and first Filipino to win a world title, returned here in 1925.

"Gee, It's great to be back home. I did not expect such a big crowd, but I am most happy to know they remembered me, "Garcia told newspapermen.

Call on President

The Filipino fighter, accompanied by Glen Lee, his rival, paid a courtesy call on the President of the Commonwealth, Sr. Manuel Quezon.

Both the fighters set up their training quarters in the huge Santa Anna Cabaret, known as the world's largest cabaret.

Garcia became recognized as the world middleweight champion by the New York Boxing Commission in October when he scored a T.K.O. victory over Freddie Apostoli. The National Boxing Association, however, does not recognize him as the champion. In the eyes of the N.B.A., Al Hostak is the champion and Garcia the leading contender. Garcia, however, has also gained the Boxing Writers' Association recognition as champion.

The bout between Garcia and Lee is to be held at the Rizal Memorial Stadium, which has been thrown open to professional boxing for the first time in over a year.—United Press.

Garcia Receives Honour

New York, Nov. 27.

Billy Conn, world light-heavyweight champion, and Ceferino Garcia, claimant to the world middleweight title, yesterdy received top honours in the annual choice of outstanding boxers made by the Boxing Writers' Association.

Conn, who recently successfully defended his title against Gus Lesnevich, was awarded the Edward J. Neil Memorial Plaque for making the outstanding contribution to boxing during 1939.

Garcia was voted the world middleweight champion over Al Hostak by fourteen votes to one. Little Dado, another Filipino, was voted the world flyweight champion.—United Press.

Garcia to Revive Manila Boxing

Called Better Than Pancho Villa or Small Montano by Filipino Admirers

Manila, Nov. 26.

Ceferino Garcia, the "bolo-punching" Filipino holder of the world middle-weight title, is coming home from the United States to revive the waning Philippine boxing industry.

The third Filipino boxer ever to hold a world championship, Garcia's recent titular victory over Fred Apostoli has made him a national hero to 16,000,000 Filipinos. Not since the late Small Montano held the flyweight title has a Filipino held a world championship, and Garcia's fistic success is expected to encourage dozens of embryo Filipino boxers to seek pugilistic fame and fortune.

Coming home for the first time since he left as a stripling to campaign in preliminary bouts in the United States, Garcia has agreed to meet Glen Lee, the "Nebraska Wildcat" in a 15-round bout here on December 16.

World Title?

Jess Cortes, Manila promoter, is billing it as a defence of middleweight title the New York State Athletic Commission gave to Garcia when he scored a technical knockout over Apostoli in the seventh round at Madison Square Garden. The National Boxing Association recognizes Al Hostak of Seattle as middleweight champion.

Whether or not the Manila bout is recognized by either commission as a title defence, it promises to pack Rizal Memorial Football Stadium to its capacity of about 40,000 spectators.

Wealthy plantation owners, businessmen and sportsmen have already reserved more than half the 4,000 "ringside" seats at $12.50 each, and the upper stands are certain to be packed with labourers, students, etc., paying $1 each.

Professional boxing in the islands has been yielding to collegiate basketball in popular favour during the past two years, but may regain lost ground with the homecoming of the welterweight-turned-middleweight. The government-owned stadium, one of the Far East's most modern sports plants, is reserved for amateur competition but President Manuel L. Quezon gave special permission to hold the Garcia-Lee bout there.

Excursion Rates

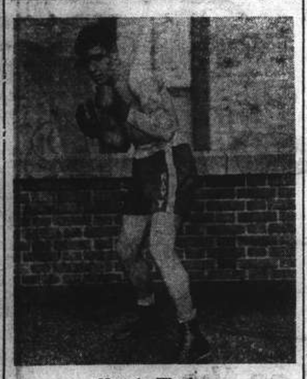
Steamship companies are arranging special excursion rates for fans in the southern islands as far as 400 miles from Manila to see the second "world championship" meet in 14 years.

The first title bout was held here in 1925 when the late Pancho Villa successfully defended his flyweight crown against Clever Sencio. Both these fighters died later following bouts in the United States.

Garcia is the third Filipino to gain recognition as world champion. The first was Villa and the second was Small Montano, who whipped Midget Wolgast at Oakland, California, in September, 1935.

Filipino fans regard Garcia as the most remarkable of the three because he gained recognition in a heavier division where the competition was stronger. Filipinos are naturally small, and Villa and Montano won titles in the flyweight division where the 112-pound limit excludes many boxers of the larger races.

The 15-round December bout here will be the third Garcia-Lee meeting. The Nebraskan won the first in Los Angeles, and the Filipino "Bolo-puncher" evened the score with a victory by decision in a return bout at Hollywood.—United Press.



Navy's Woolen

Experienced boxer new to Shanghai

Postponed Football This Week-end

Skottowe Cup Fixtures And League Matches

Three of the six Skottowe Cups matches and a like number of tussles in the Reserve and Junior Cups which were rained out last Saturday will be played off this week-end, according to an announcement made by the Shanghai Football Association yesterday.

On Saturday, the Shanghai Recreation Club will meet the Association Sportive Francaise while the Saint Francis Xavier will oppose the Rowing Club, both at the Race Course, beginning at 2.30 p.m.

On the same afternoon at the Canidrome there will be a First Division League match between the East Surreys and Tung Hwa.

Sunday is comparatively quiet, with only two senior encounters. Clube Lusitano are to take on the Jewish Recreation Club at the Canidrome, commencing at 10.30 a.m., while the Police are to clash with the Seaforths on the Racecourse in the afternoon at 3 p.m.

Following are the complete fixtures:—

The Fixtures

SATURDAY

1st division.—Surreys *v.* Tung Hwa, Canidrome, 2.30 p.m.

Skottowe Cup 1st Round.—S.F.X *v.* Row. Club, R.G. 2, 2.30 p.m.; S.R.C. *v.* A.S.F., S.R.C., 2.30 p.m.

Reserve Cup 1st Round.—A.S.F. *v.* S.M.P., R.G. 1, 2.30 p.m.

Junior Cup 1st Round.—Y.T.T. Co. *v.* Wha Lien, Klaochow, 3 p.m.; Aurora *v.* Cathay Laundry, Aurora, 3 p.m.

3rd division.—Old West *v.* 3 Cults, Klaochow, 1.45 p.m.; Hotspurs *v.* Maccabi, R.G. 5.

SUNDAY

Skottowe Cup 1st Round.—Lusitano *v.* J.R.C., Canidrome, 10.30 a.m.

Junior Cup 1st Round.—R.A.M.C. *v.* Betar, R.G. 1, 2.30 p.m.

1st division.—S.M.P. *v.* Seaforths, R.G. 2.

3rd division.—Xaverians *v.* Judeans, R.G. 5.

Tennis Stars Arrive In Manila

Manila, Nov. 27.

Franjo Puncec, Yugoslav tennis champion, and the brilliant 19-year-old American player, Frank Kovacs, arrived here today for a series of matches against the two Philippines' Davis Cup players.

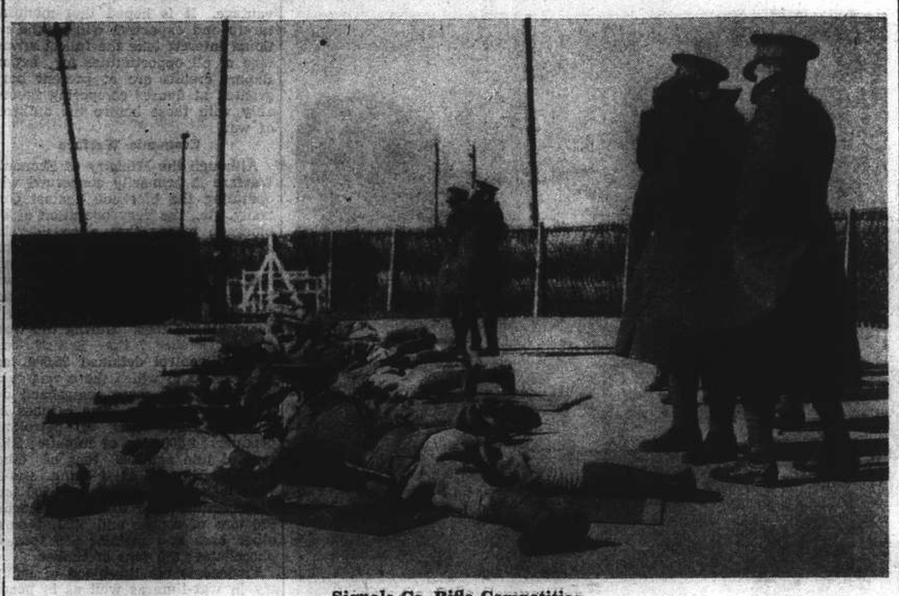
Kovacs and Puncec will play Felicisimo Ampon and Amado Sanchez on November 30 and December 1, 2 and 3. They may also face other leading local players.—United Press.

DOUMER

To-day! 3 shows Only! at 2.30, 5 and 9.15 p.m.

DICK POWELL
ANITA LOUISE
ORCHESTRA LOUIS ARMSTRONG
in the famous Comedy
"GOING PLACES"

40 cts., 60 cts., and 85 cts., incl, Tax.



Signals Co. Rifle Competition

In spite of bone-chilling winds and zero temperature the Signals Co., Shanghai Volunteer Corps, held their rifle competition at the Rifle Range on Sunday. It was no easy task to keep on the target with eyes blurred with tears from the cold wind and the trigger hard to feel with numbed fingers, but the boys were made of stern stuff and managed to come up with some decent scores.

Ladies Inter-club Duck Pins

Columbia Country Club Teams Win Three Each; Singles Record Broken

The "Greens" and "Whites" of the Columbia Country Club each scored a three-nil victory in the Ladies Inter-Club Duck Pins League yesterday evening at the expense of the Race Club and Foreign "Y" Boots, respectively, threatening the American Club "Aces" for leadership in the South Section

Mrs. Gray of the "Whites" established a new league singles record when she tallied 135 pins in the third game. Mrs. McDonnell, another member of the "Whites" team, also bettered the old mark of 122 set jointly by Mrs. Dalton and Mrs. Malleck as she rolled 124 in the same string. These two high scores were responsible for equalling the best team singles of 521 chalked up by the C.C.C. "Blues."

The "Y" Boots put up a stern opposition in the first two games which finished with close margins of 433-427 and 451-488. It was Mrs. McDonnell's 105 that saved the "Whites" from losing the second string.

In the North Section the C.C.C. "Blues" were upset by the "Reds" of their own Club by the odd game in three. The defeat of the "Blues" indirectly helped the Women's Sports Section of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. in maintaining the lead, with nine games won and three lost.

The results follow:—

South Section

RACE CLUB

Miss Bowern	73	85	78	236
Miss Barrie	76	81	90	247
Miss Wilson	93	88	84	265
Miss Prince	83	96	87	266
Mrs. Pote-Hunt	88	95	86	264
	408	445	425	1,278

GREENS

Mrs. Bourne	86	91	93	270
Mrs. Laidlaw	90	92	71	253
Mrs. Vines	91	81	105	277
Mrs. Cardwell	100	92	93	285
Miss McIntyre	91	97	85	273
	458	453	447	1,358

WHITES

Mrs. Gray	93	90	135	318
Mrs. Freeman	89	74	84	247
Mrs. Tuttleman	81	93	94	268
Mrs. Hale	82	89	84	255
Mrs. McDonnell	88	105	124	317
	433	451	521	1,405

BOOTS

Miss Baptista	87	88	84	259
Mrs. Greenberg	80	87	122	289
Miss Wilson	86	87	82	254
Mrs. Tate	86	90	92	278
Miss Bugaeff	79	96	92	267
	427	448	472	1,347

North Section

C.C.C. REDS 2; C.C.C. BLUES 1

REDS

Miss Jackson	93	104	98	295
Mrs. Shean	94	84	82	260
Mrs. Schuster	84	86	113	293
Mrs. Kops	93	90	77	260
Mrs. Bristow	86	97	90	273
	450	471	460	1,381

BLUE:

Mrs. Huebner	108	89	96	293
Miss Ball	102	79	82	263
Mrs. Dalton	85	103	92	280
Mrs. Davis	78	83	88	249
Mrs. Geibel	92	103	94	289
	465	457	452	1,374

Marine Basketball League Play

Second Battalion Winners Over Headquarters

Running wild in the second half, the Second Battalion handed the Headquarters Troop their third consecutive defeat in the Fourth Marines Inter-Battalion Basketball League last night at the Navy Y.M.C.A. by a decisive score of 41 to 25.

Play was very close in the first half. When intermission arrived sides read 19—18, with the ultimate winners holding a hair-line margin. The second half saw the trailers fall to pieces and were unable to check their opponents from locating the basket.

The Second nine played peerlessly in the last part of the game. The guards were specially fine, showing that they could attack as well as defend.

With the exception of Johnson, who played only a part of the game, each man on the winning team scored at least a pair of goals. For the losers, Rozier was the chief goal-getter, gaining half a dozen.

The summary follows:—

SECOND BATTALION

	fg.	ft.	f.	pts.
Leadbetter, rf.	3	2	1	7
Johnson, lf.	0	0	1	0
Robertshaw, lf.	2	0	2	4
Robinson, c.	5	0	2	10
Sergent, rg.	4	0	1	8
Dingwall, lg.	5	1	2	11
	19	3	9	41

HEADQUARTERS

Rozier, rf.	6	1	0	13
Burch, lf.	1	1	1	3
Kauffman, c.	1	0	0	2
Wilde, rg.	2	2	2	6
Montwill, lg.	0	1	1	1
	10	5	4	25

Utilities Football

The results of the Joint Utilities League match on Sunday was a win for the Phones against the Bus Co., 6-0. The match between Power and Water scheduled for next Sunday has been postponed as the ground is reserved for a sports meeting.

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Can You Solve These Golfing Problems?

1. What is the position if your ball hits you, your partner (in a four-ball or foursome) or either of your two caddies:—
   A. In match play?
   B. In stroke play?
2. If you tee your ball in front of the tee marks or more than two club lengths behind, what is the penalty:—
   A. In match play?
   B. In stroke play?
3. If, when you are playing out of a banker, you touch the sand behind the ball in the backswing, are you liable to a penalty:—
   A. In match play?
   B. In stroke play?
   . How should you drop a ball?
5. If you drop it incorrectly, what is the penalty:—
   A. In match play?
   B. In stroke play?
6. In a medal competition, what happens if you play a stroke or strokes with a ball other than your own?
7. In a bogey competition you may have arranged for your fellow-competitor to drive off first at certain holes for the sake of convenience, in spite of your having the honour. What is the penalty, if any?
8. If you play your ball when it is within twenty yards of the hole, and strike the flag stick, which has been removed by and is held by your caddie, what is the ruling:—
   A. In match play?
   B. In stroke play?
9. Who is to decide whether or not a ball is unplayable?
10. If your ball hits your opponent's ball on the green in a match and moves it, do you incur a penalty? And what may your opponent do?

*Answers will appear in tomorrow's edition.

Although Eire expects to come into the war ultimately, she will be neutral for a time, and English horses are being sent across the Irish Sea in large numbers.

Wartime Sports in England

Steeplechasing to Take Over From Flat Racing; Football Arrangements

London, Nov. 25.

Sport, thrown into chaos by the war, is now beginning to get on its feet again.

Horse racing and association football, the two chief outdoor interests in the winter here, have been making their reappearance on organized lines at the end of October.

Racing ceased almost automatically with the declaration of war, while football, with league fixtures hopelessly jumbled up, have been playing "friendly" matches with teams depleted by war needs.

At the end of September, however, the ruling bodies of both racing and football announced plans for wartime, skeleton programmes.

The Jockey Club stewards, rulers of racing in the United Kingdom, fixed two meetings at Newmarket in October and November, and the Football League Management Committee divided up the four divisions of the league into eight geographical areas.

The Cambridgeshire Stakes, important handicap race, was run on October 18, and the Cesarewitch Stakes, the other handicap race which forms the Autumn "double," was run on November 2.

Steeplechasing authorities are already making preparations for a "war-time" programme when they take over from the "flat" season. They have submitted to the government a list of tracks that could be used for meetings, and they hope to run the Grand National steeplechase according to schedule next March.

Football officials have worked out a scheme to enable the continuation of competitive football.

Under the new plan, to which 82 of the 88 clubs in the league have agreed, they will travel only the shortest of distances.—United Press.

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2. ECHARRI	2. GUERNICA
3. LACA	3. ALBERDI
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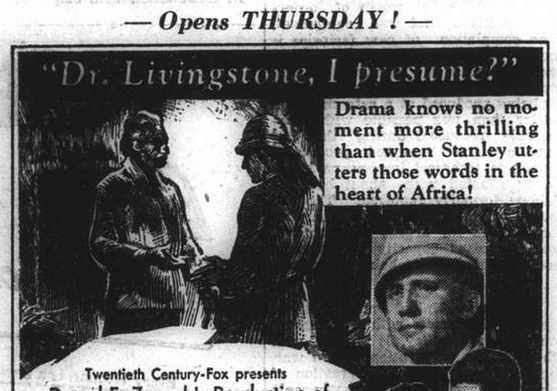

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American Pacific Forces

Prepared to Maintain U.S. Vital Interests From Manila to Mainland; Defence at Peak Power

Honolulu, T. H., Nov. 26.

AMERICA'S strongest naval, aerial and military concentrations in the Pacific in history are prepared to maintain vital United States interests from Manila to the mainland in three fields—trade, neutrality and defence.

Creation of a Hawaiian detachment of the U. S. fleet basing 39 additional ships in Pearl Harbour, tremendous increases in naval and army air power in Hawaii, assignment of fourteen naval bombers to the Philippines, and plans for Senate reconsideration of fortification of Guam, plus current work of outlying island bases, have converted U. S. Pacific strength into an active force.

This force is ready to meet any demands on it as a result of U.S. trade embargoes or restrictions against belligerent powers; patrol duties necessitated by U.S. Neutrality in the current European conflict and any challenge arising from Pacific hostilities between other powers, or from American involvement in foreign hostilities.

Naval spokesmen long have agreed that Congressional adoption of munitions or other embargoes against Japan as a belligerent in China would necessitate creation of naval and aerial patrols to guarantee non-violation of such a law. Furthermore, the status of Japanese-American trade relations at present is subject to change: American abrogation of an amity in commerce treaty with Japan becomes effective January 31, while Japan's Far Eastern operations have left in doubt the future status of American commerce in that area.

Patrol Requirements

Neutrality patrol requirements have been explained in detail by President Roosevelt and State Department authorities. While the new Hawaiian detachment of the fleet nominally will be engaged in raining manœuvres in the Hawaiian area, it will be available for work similar to that performed by the fourteen naval bombers now stationed in the Philippines.

From the standpoint of Pacific conflict possibilities the fleet and the army face a difficult situation. The Philippines are moving toward independence under the Tydings-McDuffie Act in 1946, yet there is a new, strong movement for reconsideration of that goal in the islands. The full extent of American military and naval obligation to the present Commonwealth government presents some problems in the question of how far Congress, the President and the American public would back any extensive use of force to defend the Philippines.

Japan's Rising Sun flag has a strong competitor in Russia's Red Star in the Far East and North Pacific. Realignment of Japan with England, and any Oriental hostilities between Japan and Russia as a result of their mutual European and ideological commitments inevitably may have serious effects on American activities in the Pacific. Observers here emphasize that:

Russian expansion in the Far East may be expected to equal or supplement similar policies in Europe, with the recent Soviet-Japanese armistice in fighting on the Outer Mongolian merely a lull in a long contest for power.

Russian support for China's resistance to Japan has not lessened, with the ties between Chungking and Moscow regarded as strong and far-reaching. Japan's avowed purpose in China is to stamp out communism and the menace of Soviet doctrine to Nipponese organization.

Russian ambitions in the Pacific are no less than Japan's, from a political standpoint.

Russia's Tactical Position

Russia's tactical position with relation to U.S. defences in Hawaii and the Pacific forms an interesting comparison with Japan's. Vladivostok, chief Soviet Far Eastern base, is 3,725 miles from Honolulu, against Yokohama's 3,394 miles. Petropavlosk, on the island of Kamchatka, is 2,762 miles from Honolulu. Various Russian ports and airfields are only a short distance from U.S. bases in the Aleutian islands and Alaska.

Whatever the developments, the United States' power to guard its territory, trade routes and neutrality is tremendous and increasing daily. The aircraft carrier Enterprise, eight heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, more than 20 destroyers, and some fifteen submarines now are based in Pearl Harbour. More than 200 new army planes are to be delivered to Hickam Field and Wheeler Field, on Oahu, soon, and the navy has approximately 80 patrol bombers of the type that have made a series of successful flights to Hawaii from San Diego to Pearl Harbour—more than 2,500 miles.—United Press.

Tokyo-Soviet Pact Encouraged

Former Envoy to Rome Says Democracies Unable to Thwart Agreement

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

The fact that the United States and Great Britain would dislike to see a Japanese-Soviet Union agreement "is the very reason Japan should conclude a pact with Moscow," Mr. Toshio Shiratori, former Japanese Ambassador to Rome, declared today in an article appearing in the "Hochi Shimbun."

"What is not approved by the people who have opposed Japan at every turn since the outbreak of the China conflict," he argued, "is in the interest of Japan."

Contending that the most urgent questions now facing Japan were how to adjust relations with the Soviet Union and how to make Russia end her aid to the Gen. Chiang Kai-shek Government, Mr. Shiratori said that Japan should reject the opinion of those who assert that the conclusion of an agreement with Russia would bring to an end the friendship of the United States and Great Britain.

"Great Britain and the United States are not in a position to use force to prevent Japan from proceeding with the construction of a new order in East Asia.

American "Bluff"

"America's gesture to break trade relations with Japan is a sort of a bluff," he added. "It is my belief that America, which must make up its mind about going to war against Germany, is left with no real power against Japan."

The proposed readjustment of relations with the Soviet Union, he wrote, did not mean that Japan would accept Communism.

He said that the proposed Japanese-Soviet Union agreement must provide that Russia would agree not to promote Communism in East Asia and to abandon its policy of giving assistance to the Chungking Government.

Commenting on the "radical change" in Japan's attitude toward Germany, Mr. Shiratori said there were "extenuating circumstances" for Germany's action in concluding an agreement with the Soviet Union while negotiations were in progress for the conclusion of an alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy.

"There is not the slightest justification for the attitude adopted by a section of the Japanese public," he said. "Japan should repay Germany and Italy for their assistance at the time of the outbreak of the conflict in China."

Mr. Shiratori recently returned to Japan from Europe.—Domei.

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

"It appears that through the conversations between Admiral Nomura (the Foreign Minister) and M. Constantine Smetanin (the Soviet Ambassador to Japan), the question of adjusting the friendship between Japan and the Soviet has begun at last to be put back on a right track," declares the "Asahi" today.

The new situation, it adds, has a stirring effect on the Japanese, when they recall the chronic tension in recent years between Japan and the Soviet.

During these years, the paper continues, the Soviet Union, believing that the Japanese-German anti-Comintern Pact contained a secret military understanding, adopted a threatening attitude towards Japan.

This attitude, it says, resulted in complications in connection with Japanese rights in the North Saghalien fisheries issue and frequent border clashes, culminating in "scores of thousands" of Japanese and Soviet troops being engaged in slaughter in the Nomonhan area.

Japanese Willing

The Japanese Government, the "Asahi" adds, needs only to notify the Soviet Union that they are prepared, with the utmost openheartedness, to accept the realistic intentions of the Soviet Union, to consider the tension between Japan and the Soviet Union unnecessary and foolish, and to bring about peace in the East.

Japan, it continues, can now disregard her former international relations, and handle the adjustment of Soviet-Japanese relations from an "unobstructed standpoint."

"It remains with the Soviet to decide," the "Asahi" concludes, "whether there shalll be a further betterment of Japanese-Soviet relations."—Reuter.

Japanese Goodwill Plane Arrives at Bangkok

Osaka, Nov. 27.

The Japanese goodwill airplane Yamato landed at Bangkok at 1.29 p.m. Japan time, to complete its flight from Japan to Thailand, according to a message reaching the Osaka telegraph office. The plane left Hanoi at 9.13 a.m. Japan time, for Bangkok.

The goodwill plane stayed overnight at Hanoi after arriving there at 1 p.m. yesterday. The flight to Bangkok was made in commemoration of the change of the name of Siam to Thailand.—Domei.

Norway Suppresses Radio Advertising

Copenhagen, Nov. 27.

Norwegian radio stations have decided to suppress radio advertising because of suspicion that recent commercial announcements concealed coded spy messages, reports from Oslo said last night. The move was taken to reinforce Norway's neutrality, the reports said.—United Press.

Impending Changes in Government

Creation of Ministry of Commerce Supported

Chungking, Nov. 27.

First definite indications of impending changes in the personnel and organization of the Chinese Government are contained in leading articles published this morning in the "Central Daily News," official organ of the Government, as well as the "Sao Tan Pao," Chinese Army mouthpiece.

The "Central Daily News" wholeheartedly supports the Government's decision to create a Ministry of Commerce, predicting that with the establishment of such a Ministry for the control of commerce the volume and scope of China's foreign trade will be further increased.

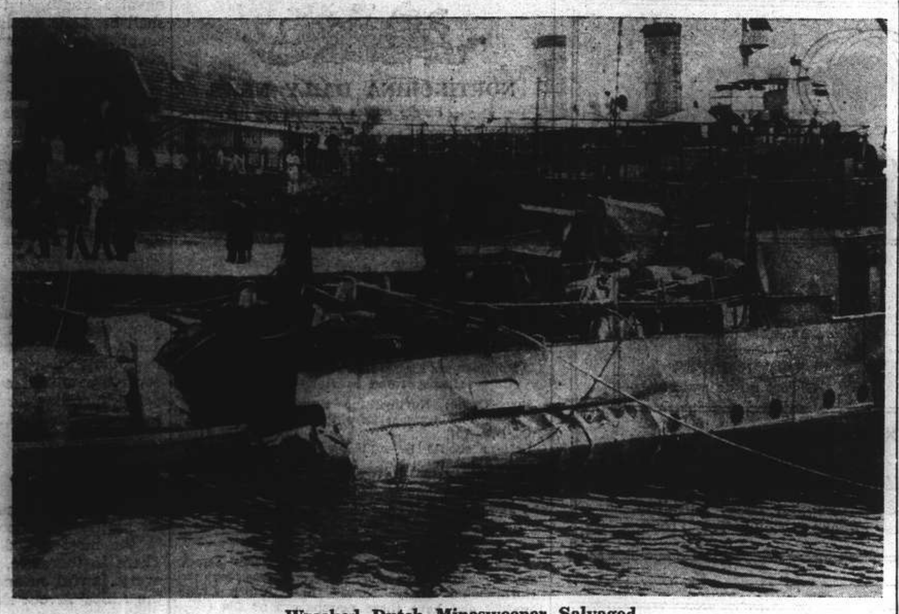
Attention is drawn by the paper to three main factors necessary for an expansion of China's foreign trade, namely, improvement of transportation facilities in order to prevent unnecessary delay, increased production of agricultural products by improving agricultural methods, and maintenance of a stable exchange rate.

While supporting the proposed creation of a Ministry of Commerce, the Sao Tan Pao emphasizes the necessity for simplicity in Government administration. The paper urges amalgamation of those Government departments whose duties overlap. This step, it is asserted, would not only increase efficiency but also reduce the Government's expenditure.—Reuter.

New Japanese Warship Launched

Kobe, Nov. 27.

H.I.M.S. Zuikaku was launched at the Kawasaki dockyard here this morning in the presence of Fleet Admiral Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi, Chief of the Naval General Staff, and Vice-Admiral Zengo Yoshida, Minister of Navy.—Domei.



Wrecked Dutch Minesweeper Salvaged

The Dutch minesweeper Jan Van Gelder which was wrecked by a floating German mine near Terschelling, an island of the Netherlands in the North Sea, is here seen being towed into the port of Nieuwediep where repairs are already under way. As will be recalled, two of her crew were killed and five were injured.

Japan's Idea That U.S. Opinion Split

Gaimushu Spokesman Says Nothing New in Statement By Senator Pittman

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said today that Japan felt there was nothing new in the statement issued in Washington Saturday by the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Key Pittman, calling for a trade embargo against Japan.

The Japanese spokesman pointed out that earlier another member of the same committee, Senator William Borah, veteran isolationist, had warned against any hasty embargo bill against Japan. This showed, the spokesman said, that American public opinion was divided on the embargo question.

The spokesman also said that Japan does not recognize all the 600 pending protests from the United States involving incidents affecting American rights and interests in China.

"As far as we are concerned," the spokesman said, "there are about 300 cases." He admitted that many of these had been pending since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war.

Explaining Japan's protest to Britain against the British ban against German exports, the spokesman said the British Ministry of Economic Warfare on September 22 promised Japan without qualification that such measures would not be invoked.

The spokesman said he was not familiar with reports that Japan took the same measures Britain is taking during the Great War.—United Press.

Japan-American Trade

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Trade between Japan and the United States will be carried on under difficulties should the present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the two nations lapses on January 26 without being replaced by a new one, the spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office said here today.

The difficulties, under such circumstances, he said, would be experienced mutually by the United States and Japan.

Thinking elements in both countries, the spokesman continued, were endeavouring to prevent such an eventuality. In his opinion, he said the thinking elements in the United States were represented by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican from Michigan, and Senator William A. Borah, Republican from Idaho.

The spokesman said it would be unfortunate should the worst eventuality in the situation occur as both countries would experience the consequent difficulties. He recalled that an American publicist had pointed out that an American embargo against Japan probably would only result in the loss for America of the Japanese market, which would be taken by Brazil, Argentina and other countries.—Domei.

Mr. T. V. Soong May Be Finance Minister

Hongkong, Nov. 27.

It is learned from usually reliable Chinese sources here that Mr. T. V. Soong will be appointed Minister of Finance, replacing Dr. H. H. Kung.

Official quarters, however, state that the matter is not definitely settled, but admit that Mr. Soong's appointment is "highly possible."

Dr. Kung May Retain Ministry

Chungking, Nov. 27.

With reference to the report circulated in Hongkong to the effect that Mr. T. V. Soong may be appointed Minister of Finance in place of Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese circles here say that Dr. Kung "stands a good chance of retaining the Ministry." They are of the opinion, however, that a decision on the matter will be reached within two or three days.—Reuter.

U.S. Flying Fortresses Return to Washington

Washington, Nov. 27.

Five giant Army flying fortresses of a squadron of seven which completed a round-trip flight to Brazil this month returned to Washington yesterday. The sixth plane was grounded at Jacksonville, Fla. The seventh plane returned to Jacksonville to pick up Captain A. P. Bello of the Brazilian Army who was aboard the plane detained in Florida by motor trouble.—United Press.

THE Kweichow Provincial Government has issued an order prohibiting the use of rice and wheat for the manufacture of wines as from December 16, says a Kweiyang Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." The order states that in view of the national emergency, foodstuffs should be stored up in granaries to meet the present war requirements.

Japanese "Flying Premier" at Home

Completes Journey Tokyo to Osaka and Return

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Gen. Nobuyuki Abe today earned the sobriquet of "Flying Premier" when he completed a round trip to Osaka over the week-end by air. When he left Haneda airport here for Osaka on Saturday, he was the first Japanese Prime Minister to resort to air travel. He returned to Tokyo this afternoon again by plane.

During his stay in western Japan, Gen. Abe made a pilgrimage to the recently-rebuilt Kashiwara Shrine, dedicated to Emperor Jimmu, the first Japanese monarch, and the Iwashimizu Hachiman Shrine.

Alighting in Osaka on Saturday afternoon, the Premier looked slightly indisposed. He admitted that he had been a little airsick when the machine in which he was riding, an antiquated Fokker Super-Universal, had been buffetted by cross air currents over Suzuka Pass as it neared Osaka.—Domei.

Antimony Plant to Be Erected Near Wuchang

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Refining of antimony ores at a plant to be established near Wuchang in Hupei province will start next spring, Japanese newspapers reported today.

The newspapers said that Mr. Harumi Mizobuchi, President of the Japan Antimony Mining Company of Osaka, recently completed an investigation of the antimony ore deposits in Hupei and Hunan provinces.

He received permission from Japanese military authorities to build a refinery, the papers said, and negotiations were completed for the erection of the plant.—Domei.

Inquest on Watchman Adjourned

After evidence by Mr. A. J. Stonyer, Clerk of Works at the Lester Institute of Medical Research, where deceased was employed, Dr. I. G. Anderson, an Indian watchman, and a Chinese boy employed by the deceased, the inquest on Dassaunda Singh, a watchman, who was found dead in his room at the Institute on November 16 was adjourned until Saturday. Medical evidence proved that the deceased had died from coal gas poisoning.

Philippine Police Seek American Hunters

Manila, Nov. 27.

Cotabato police today were seeking four unidentified American hunters, one of whom was reported to have been identified in connection with the fatal poisoning of two boy guides the Americans were alleged to have hired. The police report said the boys became sick after drinking bottled milk left by the hunters. No information was available as to whether the milk had been intentionally poisoned or had fermented after the hunters left.—United Press.

Thursday, Saturday, Sunday

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BIRTH

HUNTER.—On November 26, 1939, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. Ivor E. G. Hunter, a daughter, Nancy Alden. -8457

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

BLOCKADE PROTESTS

That the protests of various neutrals against the Allied decision to apply the principles of blockade against German exports, even if carried in neutral vessels, should have created some surprise is not astonishing, though it must be remembered that the same process was adopted in the last war, causing no small amount of friction, but nevertheless being enforced with considerable success. The blockade of Germany is justified by the one main test which is always applied in these matters. If it is effective it is a perfectly proper and legal method of prosecuting war. There is no question whatever that the Allied blockade is effective, for the German uproar at its application is the best possible evidence. Under the law of contraband as it stood at the commencement of the last war goods primarily used for warlike purposes could be seized if going to enemy countries, so also might goods which might equally be used for either warlike or peaceful purposes, while goods exclusively for peaceful purposes could not be seized. It was also the case that under the rules of prize law as laid down more than a century ago goods were not regarded as destined to an enemy country unless they were to be discharged at one of its ports. The American prize courts, during the Civil War, found themselves compelled by the then existing conditions of commerce to develop the doctrine of "continuous voyage," under which goods proved to be ultimately intended for an enemy country could be seized even if they were to be discharged in an intervening neutral port. It was made plain quite early in the last war that the restrictions placed in the way of inflicting on the enemy the full advantage of complete command of the sea would deprive the Allies of a powerful weapon, and March, 1915, saw the Allied Government determined to stop all goods coming from, or going to Germany,—in fact a general blockade,—which swept away all distinctions respecting contraband. Once the destination or origin of goods was established the power to stop was complete.

The definitions of contraband originally established by Grotius having thus been swept aside by the institution of an effective blockade, the Allies adopted the following policy:—(1) German exports to overseas countries were almost completely stopped. Exceptions were made where a refusal to allow the export of goods would hurt the neutral concerned without inflicting any injury on Germany,—this may on this occasion provide a means of satisfying the requirements of some of the neutrals who are protesting,—(2) all shipments to neutral countries adjacent to Germany were carefully scrutinized with a view to the detection of a concealed enemy destination. Wherever there were reasonable grounds for believing that to be the case the goods were detained and submitted to the decision of the Prize Courts, and (3) efforts were made to introduce a system of rationing which would ensure that the neutral countries concerned only imported such quantities of articles as were normally imported for their own consumption. This policy, it will be noticed, based upon the doctrine of effective blockade, was designed to subject neutrals to as little inconvenience as possible, and it speaks well for the toleration displayed by them on that occasion that, while there was undoubtedly considerable friction at first, the scheme worked satisfactorily, and in the end contributed greatly to the defeat of the enemy. The doctrine of continuous voyage works both ways. If goods going to a neutral port may be in fact destined for Germany, so may goods in neutral bottoms for export to other parts of the world have originated in that country, and to permit them thus to reach the outside world would in fact be reducing the effectiveness of the blockade by approximately one-half, and rendering it unjustifiable in the light of its chief test. Exports which provide exchange to enable Germany to continue to prosecute the war is definite contraband on the one hand, and can be rendered subject to the blockade on the other.

Of the propriety of the blockade as a weapon of warfare there cannot be the slightest doubt. It has been accepted as such at least since the time of Lysander, the Spartan admiral and diplomat, who used it four centuries before Christ to bring Athens to her knees. That it is a very dreadful weapon has to be admitted, but the real facts of the situation are that while the Allies are able to maintain it against Germany in the completest possible form taking all conditions into consideration, the German attempt is almost ineffective and consequently entirely unjustified. One of the main reasons why Great Britain has at all times determined on the maintenance of a great naval strength, is that command of the sea shall be made possible, and that water-borne supplies to an enemy shall be completely cut off. It is equally important that the enemy's export trade shall be destroyed at least for the duration of the war, and while the various neutrals may protest against the inconveniences to which they may be subjected, their case is at no time a strong one. That this step has been invoked by reason of the ruthless manner in which Germany is prosecuting the war, in no way weakens the Allies' position. They could have instituted this blockade of enemy exports from the very outbreak of the war, and had they done so they would have been well within their rights. It was a matter for criticism during the last year, and to some extent in this war already, that the Allies have hesitated to take the ultimate steps which war dictates, until some grievous departure of the enemy from the paths of decency calls forth reprisals. There are those who contend, with no small degree of reason, that once war has broken out any and every lawful steps should be taken against the enemy, no matter what the consequences to him may be. The Allies are faced with an opponent who has discarded all pretences to decency and is waging war in the most nakedly brutal way possible. There is, therefore, no reason whatever why every lawful means of ending this war in the Allies' favour should not be made use of.

Postage "Squeeze"

"Squeeze" on the postage stamp account by dishonest Chinese employees is an abuse of hoary antecedents, but the developing use of the air mail is resulting in a costly and widespread increase of this practice. More than one firm, checking up its postage account, has been astounded to find the existence of this abuse and have adopted appropriate measures in regard to the employee concerned but as the present system exists it is difficult to check without minute inspection and examination. With a letter costing a few cents there is little possibility of large "squeeze" but with an air mail letter costing two, three, or more dollars the incentive is irresistible. Unless the letter is registered no receipt is given for air mail letters, and it is quite easy for the Chinese entrusted with the despatch of air mail to pocket a considerable portion of the supposed postage leaving little likelihood of being found out unless the recipient at the other end of the postal route cares to check up. This, of course, is no fault of, or casts any reflection on, the Post Office. In large firms with extensive postal departments and a special staff the solution is easy. All letters can be weighed and the proper amount of postage affixed, but with smaller firms not possessing such departments or with individuals there is an opportunity for "squeeze" which requires little effort to exploit successfully with a minimum risk of discovery.

Sandbags in London

London has not allowed the necessity for using a lot of sandbags to "get it down." According to "The Times," a number of shops which have been forced to sandbag their premises have utilized the services of their art departments to some effect. Sandbag barricades have been decorated in various colours, some a shade of green relieved by a white stripe to give it greater selling appeal. Less enterprising concerns have treated their sandbags with damp-proof concoctions, and others again have covered them with a thin layer of cement, which has had the effect of making the sandbags weather-proof and at the same time giving a certain strong-and-silent, wartime appearance to the whole establishment. Other firms have planted rows of flowers in boxes on the tops of their sandbags, and still others have placed vases of flowers in conspicuous positions along the barricades. The result, on the whole, has been most pleasing. "The Times" waxes critical over some of the sandbagging in Bond Street, the mecca of the monied shopping classes. There, apparently, sandbags have not been treated as aesthetically as they deserve; for chickweed has been seen growing out of some of them. Shades of Lord Gort, who noticed a sandbag in the Maginot Line had been placed with the seam outwards instead of inwards! Nevertheless, Bond Street will have to go a long way before it equals Shanghai in the sandbag barricades hurriedly erected during the first war months of 1937. Office-goers noted at that time that within a few days the sandbags outside their places of business sprouted handsome crops. Chickweed was nothing to them. There remains still to be explained a tradition which has grown up in one of the buildings along the Bund, that sweet potatoes were growing in some of their sandbags. Nothing less could have accounted for the strange increase in size of these defences. However, no one will ever know, as the sandbags suffered the fate of all the others along the Bund, disappearing in one of those strange all-night cleaning campaigns which afflicted Shanghai, just as soon as it realized that it had nothing serious to worry about.

Allied War Aims

Mr. Neville Chamberlain's review of the war, given in a broadcast on Sunday evening, is just as encouraging as it was anticipated that it would be. He has in no way sought to minimize the weight of the strokes the Reich has been able to make against the Allies, and the Prime Minister's confidence seems to be borne out by London bookmakers who are freely offering ten to one that the war will be ended within eighteen months. Of importance is the restatement by the Prime Minister of the Allied war aims. They may be summed up in the phrase "Hitler must go." With him must go the bullying mentality of the Nazis who have sought to dominate other peoples by force, and found brutal satisfaction in the persecution and torture of inoffensive citizens. It is desired to establish a new Europe, not on the basis of drawing new maps by victors, but a Europe with a spirit which will approach difficulties with goodwill and tolerance, and without fear of aggression. The Prime Minister paints a glowing picture of what the future might be if the task of the peace to follow this war is tackled in the right manner. That it will require a very considerable change in Germany's mental outlook is undeniable, that may be brought about if Germans can finally be convinced that war as an instrument of national policy is far too expensive in every term of value to be resorted to so lightly, as has been the case in this outbreak. The Reich has to be taught that it is not going to dominate Europe, or for that matter anything else, except its own country, and that the doctrines for which it stands involving the destruction of individual freedom and the subordination of the whole rights of man to a concept ant-like in its meanings, have to be discarded once and for all. Doubtless there are many Germans who would welcome their former freedom, others who, knowing little of it now, may yet come to appreciate it as their fathers did, but there is the completest certainty that the abolition of Herr Hitler and his system is the prerequisite to the re-establishment of good order in Europe.

Sick and Malingerers

Letters concerning the death of a destitute Chinese in the street, and the professional beggars who adopt prone positions for the purpose of simulating sickness and thus obtaining gifts from the charitable, have recently appeared in these columns. The sentiments expressed do their writers justice, but it is questionable whether that same justice is meted out to the police by them. The beggar nuisance has been for years with Shanghai. Since the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities it has increased, and, though serious attempts have been made at different times to amend matters, it is a regrettable fact that no permanent solution can be found. With regard to the professional beggar, sad as his lot appears to be from a superficial view, it must be remembered that he is not in fact destitute, and that he has chosen that means of making a livelihood. There is the classic case of the legless man who operates on the Bund coming to his beat in a rickshaw, and being taken away by the same means at night, and dozens of others even more of a fake than he is, for he has undoubtedly lost his legs. It may be safely said that begging in Shanghai is a fully-organized business in which the beggars themselves take a highly-professional interest. They are not permitted to beg by the guild unless they are members, and short work is made of intruders into the game. With some of them simulating illness it is more than a little difficult for Chinese members of the Police to decide whether a particular case is genuine or not. Nor can it be expected that the ambulance should be continually taking suspected cases to hospitals which will only admit genuine sufferers, and while it might be the counsel of perfection to have police medical attendants to go round examining every case, it must be admitted that the presence of the professional beggar greatly complicates the situation. Serious attempts have been made to solve the difficulty in the past, and many cases of destitution have been cared for by the Salvation Army, but the professional beggar is not willing to enter the camps provided. He considers that he does much better outside, and, in doing so, gives the authorities something of a problem to solve. That, despite great efforts, has not yet been done satisfactorily.

IN PARENTHESIS

Different Names

"Do you have much variety at your boarding-house?"

"Well, we have three different names for the meals."

* * *

"Bore" War

Some are still trying to give this war a label. The latest suggestion comes from Lady Chichester, who says that in Somerset they are calling it the "Bore" War—not bad for the moment.

* * *

Gas Meter

There is the story of the family duly equipped according to A.R.P. requirements and travelling by train when suddenly the youngest member of the party exclaims: "Oh, teacher! Can I put my gas meter on?"

* * *

Household Hints

Have you caught your profiteer yet?

Your "courage, your cheerfulness, your resolution" will count for nothing. Low cunning should be employed.

Grease heavily a stretch of pavement outside your front door. Sit down on the step and jingle some money. This will attract the profiteer, who will sneak up like a rat in the blackout, slip on the grease, fall and stun himself.

Then telephone to your local decontamination squad.

* * *

Murder

And, talking of book-reviews, I see that space often is devoted to thrillers, writes Showman in the "Daily Herald."

For one glorious moment I thought that the Ministry of Information, or whatever it is now, had developed some nerve, and issued a comparatively informative war communique.

But, oh—as the B.B.C. announcer would say, after an ear-splitting crash—I find I have slip-slipped on a piece of orange-peel and fallen into seriousness. So sorry.

Let me recapture a chuckle with the thought that, while the Victory medal for 1914-1919 is inscribed "The Great War for Civilization," the next one will commemorate "The Great Civilization for War."

* * *

Countess is Beaten

It is with some regret that one records the end of the Dowager Lady Clanbridget's attempts to resuscitate her famous tricycle.

Recently wearied of pedalling off in entirely unexpected directions, she procured a horse and harnessed it to the handle-bars. She mounted the machine, shook the reins, and said, "Coop!" But nothing happened.

An onlooker, in the crowd which has been frequenting Clanbridget House, then said, "What sort of a horse is that, lady?" "A coal-cart horse, I believe," said Lady Clanbridget. "Ar," said the onlooker, "then you want ter sye 'Coal'."

No sooner had the magic word been spoken than the horse moved off. But, the next moment, the whole tricycle collapsed, and Lady Clanbridget was deposited in the wreckage while the horse and handle-bars plodded out of sight.

And this time the crowd was too moved to do anything but disperse in silence.

* * *

Sex in War

Already sex is rearing its ugly head in this war, ticks, and it is rumoured that in Glamorgan several land girls have been detected talking to the licentious soldiery, writes Lane-Norcott in the "Daily Mail."

Fortunately, Mrs. Grudge, the chairwoman of the Segregation of the Sexes in War-time Society, has several meddlesome schemes for circumventing this unseemly fraternizing with the troops. Among the more fatuous are the following:

The compulsory wearing of flannel yash-maks by all members of the Women's Land Army.

The passing of a new emergency law empowering policewomen to give the command "Eyes front!" to soldiers whenever land girls walk by.

The erection of high screens or fences around all fields in which land girls are working.

The formation of a Corps of Agricultural Chaperons to accompany land girls when off duty.

THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—

Yesterday	Min. 27.0	Max. 43.0
Same date, 1938	Min. 41.0	Max. 63.0

Rainfall nil.

Temperature at Siccawei:—

Yesterday	Min. 24.6	Max. 45.1
Same date, 1938	Min. 34.5	Max. 65.5

Siccawei's Report

State on the morning of the 26th:—Pressure very high and steady over China: low and rising over Japan. Small typhoon to the west of the Bonin moving north-eastward. Strong north-westerly to north-easterly winds along the China Coast. Cold wave and fine weather in China.

State on the morning of the 27th:—Fine weather and sharp cold. North-westerly breezes. Pressure very high and steady.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Fine and less cold weather with moderate north-westerly winds around Shantung and over our regions, getting cloudy at times. Cloudy to overcast with fresh north-westerly to north-easterly winds over the Eastern Sea.—Siccawei Observatory.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

To St. Andrew's Society

In memory of Miss Jean Campbell:—

Mrs. McIlwain and Mary	$10.00

To The Emigrant's Library

Mrs. Nonchatre	24 books and Magazines
Missions to Seamen	22 books

To The I. C. Milk Fund

Claus Meyer	$20.00
Mr. Scharniczky	10.00
Selfhelp for German Emigres, Inc., New York	131.84
Broadway Monopol	3.50
The Emigrant's Thrift Shop	10.00
Arbitration Fees	8.00
Dr. A. P. Lusztig	10.00

In memory of Mrs. Hester Leach:—

Mrs. Speroni and Mrs. Aanes	5.00

R.N. Merchant Cruiser Rawalpindi Sunk

Polish Liner Pilsudski Among Many New Mines Victims ; U-Boat Destroys Captured Nazi Ship ; German Planes Fail to Hit Any Royal Navy Unit

London, Nov. 27.

THE Allied Powers' darkest week of sea warfare since the outbreak of the European hostilities passed last night with the loss of two more large Allied ships with heavy loss of life. The Admiralty announced last night that the 16,697-ton British merchant cruiser Rawalpindi had been sunk and it was feared all except seventeen men of the ship's officers and company of about 300, had been lost. The Rawalpindi was formerly a P. & O. mail ship which often called at Shanghai.

The other major loss was the Polish merchantship Pilsudski, 14,294 tons, which sank in the North Sea after two explosions, believed from mines. Eighteen of her crew are missing. Aboard the ship were 173 persons including a Polish captain assisted by a British captain and fourteen British seamen. The survivors landed at east coast ports yesterday and many were injured. A British destroyer picked up 79 survivors and a trawler rescued 58 others.

Two additional minor sea casualties were reported and both were believed to have resulted from mines. The British ss. Hookwood, 926 tons, sank on Thursday after striking a mine. Two members of the crew are missing. A British naval vessel landed the survivors at a north-east coastal port.

Nineteen members of the crew of the disabled Swedish vessel Gustaf Reuter also were landed in England yesterday after being rescued from their ship by a British trawler. There were understood to have been some casualties among the Swedish crew. Their ship was believed to have struck a mine.

The Hookwood was reported to have sunk in four minutes, trapping two members of the crew in the ship.

"I was about to go below when there was a blinding flash and the ship seemed to fall to pieces," the ship's chief engineer, Mr. John Main, told the press. "I was soon up to my waist in water and then a wave swept me into the sea. Our lifeboats were wrecked by the explosion. All we could do was swim about holding to pieces of timber until we were picked up about an hour later. I swam in my heavy boots but managed to struggle to some wreckage. Timber struck me in the face but I seized another and hung on to it until I was picked up."

Over 100,000 Tons Affected

More than 100,000 tons of British and neutral shipping were sent to the bottom or captured by Germany in the past week, not including naval losses.

Apart from the loss of the two liners over the week-end, German magnetic mines or naval action during the week resulted in the loss or capture of at least twelve neutral ships totalling 47,000 tons and thirteen British ships amounting to 25,000 tons.

The Rawalpindi was flying the British Admiralty flag as a warship at the time she was sunk. She was recently requisitioned by the Admiralty and fitted out with guns after being painted battleship grey.

The Pilsudski was one of the most modern of new liners. Those rescued from the ship included 67 Poles and nine Britons.—Unied Press.

Another Dutch Liner Sunk

Amsterdam, Nov. 27.

Yet another Dutch steamer was sunk by a mine today when the liner Spaarndam, 8,857 tons, hit a deadly floating "egg" in the Thames estuary and sank immediately. The crew took to the lifeboats and were picked up by several vessels which responded to the ship's distress signals. So far, there are no further details on the sinking of this ship. The owners of the vessel are the Holland-Amerika Lijn.

There was only one passenger, a woman, on board at the time of the disaster. She took to a lifeboat with members of the crew and was picked up by a pilot vessel. The mishap took place at 9.45 a.m. this morning.

The ship left New Oreleans on September 22, arriving at the Downs for inspection by the British control authorities on October 10. After her release, she sailed to Gravesend from where she departed this morning. The ship was constructed in 1922 and placed on the trans-Atlantic run.

The German freighter Gerrit Fritzen ran aground on the Dutch coast and is considered a total loss. The survivors were rescued by the German ship Hindenburg from Bochum, and taken to Germany.

A number of mines have been swept towards the Schelde estuary by a violent storm in the North Sea and the Channel, creating a considerable threat to shipping.

In the harbour of Flushing, where a number of ships are at anchor, a strict watch had to be kept in view of the drifting mines, while in order to avoid accidents the entire waterfront has been closed to motor and pedestrian traffic.

It is learned from Northern Holland that a mine hit the Wadden Dyke on Texel Island and exploded. The blast was so violent that all windw-panes were shattered in the neighbouring village of Oudeschil, a mile and a half from the spot where the explosion occurred.—Havas.

Nazi Air Attack Fails

London, Nov. 27.

It is authoritatively learned that in the recent air attack on a British cruiser and a British destroyer in the North Sea, fifteen bombs were dropped by three German machines in one engagement. In another, seven German machines were engaged. In neither case were the attacks successful. The German authorities at first claimed four direct hits on the British cruiser, described in a German communique as of the H.M.S. Aurora class. Following the British Admiralty communique that the cruiser was not hit, the Germans reduced the claim to one hit.

The attack is considered as an indication that aircraft attacks against warships are not likely to be successful.

The Fleetwood trawler Will Humphries has been missing since Tuesday. Earlier reports were received that the vessel had been shelled by a submarine and thirteen men had taken to an open boat.

Twenty men were drowned when a pilot boat ran aground in the Mersey River yesterday morning.

It was reported today that the Houlder liner Royston Grange, 6,144-tons, was sunk in the Atlantic. No lives were lost.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

R.A.F. Raid on Nazi Bases Described

West Front Very Quiet ; Berlin Claims Bombers Hit a British Cruiser

London, Nov. 26.

Daring heavy anti-aircraft fire and very poor weather conditions, Royal Air Force planes penetrated German defences and photographed important naval bases, including the strong Heligoland fortifications, during a late afternoon flight yesterday, the Air Ministry announced today.

Snow, ice and heavy rain seemed to conspire with failing light to render the task of the British craft as difficult as possible. Nevertheless, the long-distance observation flight was accomplished successfully as the British airmen dived low to take valuable photographs.

Shortly after taking off from their bases, the Air Ministry declared, the aircraft parted company, each squadron making for its allotted objective. "One pilot," the Ministry reported, "flying low, was able to take the German defences momentarily by surprise. He was above a naval base with his camera in action before the German anti-aircraft batteries could open fire. However, within a few seconds of his arrival, he was subjected to an intense barriage of 'flaming onions' and 'pompom' shells which burst in clouds of red, black and orange coloured smoke. The pilot resorted to violent evasive action to escape. Intense anti-aircraft fire was also encountered by the other aircraft but only one enemy fighter was seen and was easily avoided in the clouds. Ice formation on the wings and fuselage added to the difficulties imposed by low clouds and severe electrical disturbances."—Havas.

German Troop Movements

Paris, Nov. 27.

"Nothing of importance to report during the night," states a communique issued here today on activities on the Western Front.

Further German troop movements are occurring in the region of Aix-la-Chapelle, on the German-Belgian and German-Dutch frontiers, according to M. Charles Morice, writing in "Le Petit Parisien." He states there have been dispersals of formations there on a front of about twelve to twenty miles, probably to obtain greater facilities for the quartering of troops massed in those regions. This does not mean, he adds, that the Germans have renounced their initial plans, as hours at the most will suffice to gather these troops together.—Reuter.

German Infantry More Active

Paris, Nov. 27.

German forces, in repeated lightning infantry raids in the east Moselle and north-east Bitche sectors of the Western Front were repelled yesterday by French artillery and machine-gun fire, the French High Command said last night. The German forces were said to have suffered heavy losses in bitter clashes in these areas.

French planes penetrated deep into Germany yesterday but heavy bombing raids were confined to German positions along the Siegfried Line. Both sides continued to use scouting planes over the Western Front enemy positions, the announcement said.

Intelligence agents reported continued German withdrawals of scouting forces in many sectors of the Western Front to better winter quarters.

French patrol units were active yesterday, the French communique said last night, but there was a decrease in the number of engagements and the intensity of artillery fire in most sectors.—United Press.

Berlin Communique

Berlin, Nov. 27.

The German High Command announced last night that British planes "attempted to fly over Heligoland to the north-west coast of Germany on Saturday but were forced back by German anti-aircraft fire when they reached the German coast." The announcement said the German air-force and submarine force suffered no losses in the British raid.

Reports from London, it was recalled, said the British planes had merely made reconnaissance flights over Heligoland, Whilhelmshaven and along the German coast.

The High Command announcement said, in referring to hostilities on the Western Front, that there had been "limited artillery fire on Sunday."

"On November 25," the communique continued, "German air forces attacked British sea forces in the northern part of the North Sea. German planes made four full hits among which was one on a cruiser of the Aurora class. German air scouting activity on Saturday again extended as far as the Shetland Islands."

(London specifically announced the failure of Nazi aircraft to hit any British warship in this encounter.)

An earlier Communique said that the German outpost patrol boat No. 301 sank as a result of an explosion south of the exit of the Great Belt off Denmark. Sixteen men were missing and at least twelve of these were believed to be dead, the announcement said.

The German radio last night claimed that the British steamers Dryburgh and Bordfield were sunk or destroyed by mines while en route from Lieth to Antwerp.—United Press.

Tokyo Protest Only Declares Principle

Gaimusho Spokesman Cites Pledge Not to Seize German Exports

FROM PERCY WHITING
N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

The Japanese Government's protest to Great Britain over the decision to seize German exports will have the status of a declaration of principle, the application of which will depend upon the tenor of the forthcoming British Order-in-Council, Mr. Harada, vice-spokesman for the Japanese Foreign Office, advised me today. He said that it was Japan's desire to deliver a serious warning to Britain, giving the British Government an opportunity to consider the matter gravely before committing itself to the terms of the Order-in-Council.

Mr. Harada said that he did not know if the report from London that Great Britain would consider the representations of neutral countries when applying the Order-in-Council referred to a British promise to Japan not to interfere with German exports bound for Japan. This promise, Mr. Harada revealed, declared that the British authorities would not take any action against neutral vessels conveying goods destined for neutral countries which were produced or manufactured in Germany. This statement was delivered in writing to Mr. Marmoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James', from the British Institute, according to Mr. Harada, and was later confirmed by the Ministry of Economic Warfare in response to a questionnaire submitted by Mr. Shigemitsu.

The spokesman said that the British undertaking was not conditional and implied that German exports would not be interfered with even in British territorial waters. He added that as far as he could recall Japan did not interfere with German exports during the previous war.

Gaimusho Spokesman's Statement

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Britain undertook not to interfere "in any way" with the exportation of German goods carried in neutral vessels in a communication to the Japanese Governement dated September 29, the spokesman for the Foreign Office claimed here today, when questioned by foreign correspondents about the contention of the Japanese Government that the projected British measure of seizing German exports "not only exceeds the limits of reprisal recognized under International Law, but violates the undertaking of the British Government, made to the Japanese Government not to interfere in any way with the exportation of the German goods."

The Japanese Embassy in London, the spokesman stated, submitted a questionnaire to the Enemy Section of the British Institute regarding various points. The Institute, according to the spokesman, replied that the British authorities would not take any action against neutral vessels carrying German goods—namely the products and manufactured articles from Germany destined for neutral countries.

This reply of the British Institute, the spokesman added, was confirmed by the British Ministry of Economic Warfare. The British undertaking, the Gaimusho spokesman asserted, was "quite straight and not conditional" as it implied that no interference would be made with German exports "even in British territorial waters."

Terukuni Maru Sinking

Instructions have been sent to Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador in London, and Mr. Uzuhiko Usami, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin, to request formal explanations from the British and German Governments on the sinking of the mv. Terukuni Maru. The Foreign Office, it was announced today, sent the instructions on Saturday night.

It was understood that the Japanese Government would take further action on the sinking of the N. Y. K. liner after a careful study of explanations given.

Decision to request explanations from the two countries was reached after officials of the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs conferred with quarters concerned with the sinking. The mv. Terukuni Maru went down off the east coast of England early last week. She was believed to have struck a mine.—Domei.

Japanese Protest Impending

London, Nov. 27.

Japan's protest to the proposed seizure of German exports was expected to be made early this week to the British Government by Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Japanese Ambassador.

Mr. Shigemitsu received instructions on Saturday to register an official protest.

Well-informed sources here said that the British Government was expected to carry out its intentions of seizing German exports on neutral ships and that protests would not sway the Government from its proposed course.

Japan was one of the six neutral nations deciding to protest against the British action. Others were Italy, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Although informed sources said the British Government would not be swayed by the protests, the Government, it was reported, was greatly concerned over possible Japanese and Italian retaliatory measures.

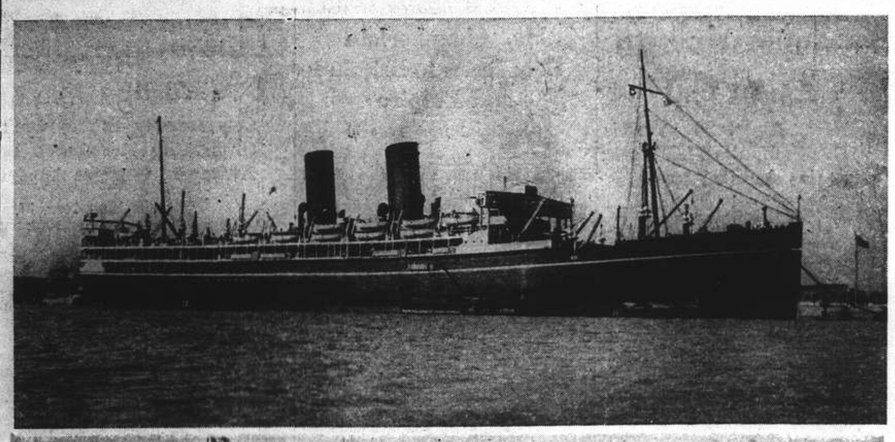
An article carried by the "Sunday Dispatch" which said that Italy was contemplating an international conference of neutrals for co-ordinating policies and for the protection of wartime trading rights was attracting much attention here. Forecasts here varied as to the possible retaliatory measures that might be taken by Japan and Italy.—Domei.

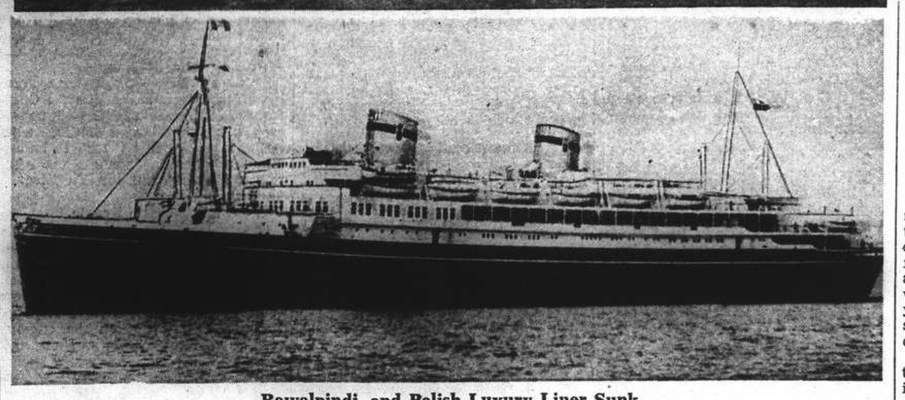
New Lord Commissioner Of Admiralty

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 27.

Vice-Admiral G. C. C. Royle has been appointed Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, and Chief of the Naval Air service from November 21. He succeeds Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Ramsay.—Reuter.





Rawalpindi, and Polish Luxury Liner Sunk

Pictured above is the ss. Ranpura, sister ship to the ss. Rawalpindi which has been sunk with a loss of about 280 lives. The Rawalpindi was a familiar sight to Shanghailanders, having been in service between Britain and the Far East before the outbreak of hostilities. She had been converted into an armed merchant cruiser shortly after the war began. The Polish liner, ss. Pilsudski, pictured below, was sunk in the North Sea when the vessel is believed to have struck a mine.

Britain Will Study Neutral Rights

Order-in-Council Due Today ; Norway, Iran Join General Protest

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 27.

An Order in Council, permitting the seizure of German exports, signed by the King today, will be issued tomorrow, accompanied by an explanation. It will be found that close attention has been paid to the interests of neutrals, Reuter learns. Application of the Order may be delayed a few days in order to get the machinery working with minimum friction.

Copies of the explanatory note will be sent each neutral Embassy in addition to any replies which may be made to Notes received from Belgium, Holland, Dermark and Japan. Reuter learns that the Order will follow the lines of those in force in the last war and there is reason to believe that the seizure of German exports will have even quicker results than in the last war because Germany will have to buy goods in cash, having few or no credits abroad, and is notoriously short of cash.

It can be reaffirmed that the Government is concerned to act in such a manner as will involve minimum interference with neutral interests while at the same time taking the most adequate measures within their power to penalize Germany for her wanton and illegal methods of warfare, which have shown complete disregard alike of belligerent and neutral countries.

Representations have now been received at the Foreign Office regarding the Government's decision from the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark and Japan. The representatives of these four Powers have left written Notes. The Italian Ambassador in London has made a verbal representation.

Referring to the visits of the Italian and Japanese Ambassadors, newspapers here pointed out that in the last war, both Italy and Japan, then Allies of Britain, accepted a similar Order-in-Council of February 16, 1917, authorizing the confiscation of German exports carried in neutral vessels.—Reuter.

Iran Lodges Protest

Teheran, Nov. 27.

The Government of Iran has lodged a protest with Great Britain against the decision taken by London and Paris to seize all German exports to neutral countries.—Havas.

Norway to Protest

Oslo, Nov. 26.

The Norwegian Government shortly will make representations to the British Government since the latest Allied measures of economic warfare "may

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Finland Denies Soviet Charge Of Border Incident

Russia Demands Prompt Removal of Finnish Troops From Leningrad Frontier ; Door Open for Parleys

Helsinki, Nov. 26.

"NO firing by Finnish artillery took place today," a curt official communique stated this evening in formal denial of Soviet reports that thirteen Soviet soldiers were killed or wounded during a brief Finnish bombardment by error of Red Army positions near Mainill village. On the other hand, the official communique stated, artillery firing exercises were held on Soviet territory this afternoon.

The Soviet Note forwarded to the Finnish Government this evening, demanding withdrawal of Finnish troops from the Russian frontier, roused high feeling here. Informed quarters pointed out that acquiescence to the Kremlin's demand would mean abandonment of Finnish fortifications protecting the large town of Viipuri. Some hope is held that all is not as bad as it seems because the Soviet Note was not considered an ultimatum proper in that it leaves the door open to negotiations.

A number of observers said the Note is an instance of Soviet pressure to compel Finland to resume the negotiations recently interrupted.

A "storm signal" was seen by Finland today in the violence of an article published in the official "Pravda" newspaper of the Soviet Central Committee, which was quoted abroad by the official Soviet news agency, Tass.

Hope was held out that relations would not be aggravated, because Germany wishes to smooth out difficulties in the north and reconcile Finnish and Soviet viewpoints. It was denied, nevertheless, that Germany went so far as to make a demarche to the Finnish Government on the subject of Finnish-Soviet parleys.—Havas.

Soviet Planes Shot Down

Copenhagen, Nov. 27.

Finnish anti-aircraft guns brought down several Soviet planes reconnoitring over Karelia, says the Helsinki correspondent of the newspaper "Politiken." Soviet aircraft, he adds, are making daily flights over this territory.—Reuter.

Finnish Council Meets

Helsinki, Nov. 27.

The Council of Ministers met at 11 o'clock this morning to study the Soviet Note. Finland's reply will be delivered as soon as possible, it was officially stated today.

Well-informed quarters here believe Russia's move marks the beginning of a fierce war of nerves against Finland to break her resistance to the Soviet pretensions. Official circles point out that Finland's attitude has been aptly outlined several times already. It has not altered since, nor will any threat be likely to succeed in altering it.—Havas.

German Advice Reported

Helsinki, Nov 27.

Germany has given Finland "friendly advice" to endeavour to reach a settlement with the Soviet Union, in view of the possible serious consequences if an agreement is not reached, according to reports from Berlin.

According to Stockholm reports, it is thought there that the Soviet is likely to adopt diplomatic measures this week, aimed at securing a definite result on the question at issue. —Reuter.

Unilateral Move Impossible

Helsinki, Nov. 27.

The Finnish Government announced last night that it would reject Russia's demand that Finnish troops withdraw from the Soviet-Finnish frontier. "In no case," a Finnish official announced, "can there be any unilateral withdrawal of troops from the Russian frontier."—United Press.

"Pravda" Attacks Finnish Premier

Moscow, Nov. 26.

Under the heading "A Buffoon Is Holding A Prime Minister's Post," the "Pravda" criticizes M. A. K. Cajander, Finland's Prime Minister, declaring that he belongs to the school of M. Jozef Beck, former Polish Foreign Minister, and M. Ignacy Moscicki, former President of Poland.

"Let him find out," the Soviet paper adds, "how those Polish buffoons, who have lost their positions forever, feel now." The "Pravda" further declares that Finland is being drawn by provocateurs into a "foul, dangerous game," and "it is to be hoped that the Finnish people will not allow puppets like M. Cajander to continue to steer Finland along the fatal course of M. Beck and M. Moscicki."—Reuter.

Soviet Demands in Note

Moscow, Nov. 26.

Soviet Russia handed Finland a virtual ultimatum today demanding the immediate withdrawal of Finnish troops along the north-west frontier 25 kilometres (16 miles) inland. This followed closely after an alleged incident on the Soviet-Finnish frontier in which the Red Army was declared to have suffered thirteen casualties, three men and one officer killed and seven men and two officers injured.

The Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Viacheslav Molotov, handed the Note to the Finnish Minister, M. Irio Koskinen, during urgent parleys this evening, brief hours after the reported incident on the north-west borders, near Leningrad.

In his Note of protest, M. Molotov stated: "At 3.45 p.m. today, November 26, artillery fire was opened by the Finns against Soviet troops. Seven shells were fired, killing three soldiers and one officer of the Red Army and wounding seven soldiers and two officers."

During recent negotiations, the Note went on, the Soviet Government drew Finland's attention to the dangerous situation created by the presence of Finnish troops along the Soviet frontier near Leningrad. Soviet Russia, the Note stated, protests energetically against the incident and demands that Finnish troops be withdrawn immediately 25 kilometres from the border.

"An Act of Provocation"

Reports on the frontier incident were broadcast by all Soviet radio stations late this afternoon and the affair was described by all as "an act of provocation."

"Soviet troops on the frontier where the incident occurred," Soviet Radio reported, "did not return the fire of the Finnish artillery because they have received orders not to respond to provocations of this sort."

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Initial Advantage of German Mine War Considered Transitory in London

"Sink-at-Sight" Policy Recalled ; British Economic Reprisals Expected to Have Very Serious Effect

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 27.

The new turn given to Germany's war on shipping in the last week is the subject of much public discussion here.

It is recognized that, while a surprise factor can always be introduced by an enemy who does not scruple to violate international law, and is to be expected, it has brought immediate gains to Germany. The indiscriminate sowing of mines in the North Sea has resulted in the sinking of several ships, many belonging to neutral countries.

The reflection is frequently heard, however, that as experience of the past has shown, the advantage is likely to be merely transitory. That, it is pointed out, was so in the case of Germany's "Sink-at-Sight" policy in the last war, which not only failed in the end, but recoiled with deadly force upon herself.

It is not doubted that methods to deal with the menace of the so-called magnetic mine have been considered by naval experts in anticipation of their use, and that there is, in fact, reason to believe that these methods are being urgently developed. Apart from what may well prove a short life of the technical advantage Germany appears to have secured, she has now to reckon with the effects of the reprisal she has brought down upon herself in form of the Allied decision to seize her exports in neutral vessels. This confronts her with the loss of a considerable part of what remains in war time of her export trade—and that part upon which she has chiefly depended for free exchange.

Although by using aeroplanes as mine-carriers, Germany can sow mines in waters which are closed to her warships, thus far she has not succeeded in compelling the closing of any French or British port. In any case, all British western ports are totally unaffected.

Considerable interest has also been aroused by the announcement that the Danish Board of Trade has proclaimed the existence of a "fairway" to the British coast. This is taken as a significant indication of what was to be expected—that neither Denmark nor other neutrals will be prepared to submit to the German intimidation of neutral shipping. That Denmark clearly intends to maintain her normal exports to Great Britain, is the meaning many here read into her announcement. —Reuter.

Mr. Chamberlain Broadcasts to Britain and Empire

Warm Praise Given Men of Merchant Navy and Fighting Forces ; War and Peace Aims of Allies

London, Nov. 26.

THE success of Britain's convoy system despite ruthless German mine and U-boat warfare was emphasized by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, this evening when he made a broadcast to the Empire, his first since fateful September 3, when he proclaimed Britain to be in a state of war with the Nazi Reich. In tonight's address, the Prime Minister castigated Adolf Hitler's "unbridled ambition," voiced regret that war had to come but also expressed determination to see the conflict through to the end, and paid tribute to those who are ensuring a steady stream of supplies for the British Isles—the little-noticed sailors of the merchant marine.

"The last time I broadcast to you," Mr. Chamberlain began, "was on September 3 and it was to tell you that we were at war with Germany. The catastrophe which I had striven so hard to prevent had come upon us, thanks to Hitler's unbridled ambition, and there was nothing left for us to do but set our teeth and, with our friends and allies, to put a stop to his policy of domination which had so long disturbed the peace of Europe.

"I had always hoped that it would never fall to my lot to have to make that decision, but when the time came, I did not hesitate to take it, for I knew that our own liberty was at stake. Today, after just twelve weeks of war, I am again speaking to you, happily with my health and strength unimpaired and with full confidence in our ultimate victory.

"Of one thing you may be sure," the Premier emphasized, "and this is that we shall not follow the German example either of concealing our own losses from you or of inventing enemy losses which do not exist. We told you of the loss of the Courageous and the Royal Oak and today you have heard of the sinking of the Rawalpindi. We shall tell you frankly what is happening even when the truth is unpleasant and we will never refrain from publishing news except when it would be helpful to the enemy to have it.

"Up to the present, the war has been carried on in a way very different from what we expected, but we do not attribute the reluctance of the Germans to begin a great land offensive or to attempt a series of mass attacks from the air on this country to their humanity.

"No Consideration of Humanity"

"We have had plenty of evidence," Mr. Chamberlain declared, "that no considerations of humanity deter them from any form of warfare that they think will bring them some advantage. Therefore they must have come to the conclusion that at present they would lose more than they would gain by such attacks and they have preferred to use methods which they think can be employed without serious loss to themselves. The latest of these methods, as you all know, is the sowing of a new kind of mine indiscriminately in our home waters.

"It matters nothing to them," the Premier declared bitterly, "that what they are doing is contrary to international agreements to which they have subscribed. It matters nothing to them that they are daily blowing up neutral ships as well as British, that they are thereby drowning or mutilating citizens of countries with which they are not at war. They hope by these barbarous weapons to cut off our supplies from overseas and so squeeze or starve us into submission, but you need have no fear that this attempt will succeed.

"We shall master the magnetic mine as we have already mastered the U-boat," the Premier stated confidently, "and in the meantime, despite some losses, our convoys are still moving steadily in and out of our ports and they will continue to do thanks to the courage and skill of the men in our merchant marine and in the warships which escort them.

Praise for Merchant Navy

"There may be among you who are listening to me some who are serving at sea in British warships or in vessels which maintain our supplies from overseas. I would like you to know that we are thinking of you and of the perils, of the storms and the ruthless enemy that you are facing day and night. On you has so far fallen the brunt of the war and we cannot be sufficiently grateful to you for the cool and steadfast courage with which you have carried on your tasks.

"We do not forget," the Premier stated, "that the safety of these islands depends on the untiring watchfulness of our seamen, as it has done ever since the days of Queen Elizabeth.

"Others of my listeners," Mr. Chamberlain said, "may be serving in the Army, some in distant garrisons overseas, some in France, some again keeping a perpetual vigil over their guns on the home front. For you the time of conflict has not yet arrived, but we know that you are cheerfully enduring the monotony and discomforts that inevitably attend the routine of preparation, and that when the day of battle comes, you will be ready to meet it as your fathers were before you."

Pride in Gallant R.A.F.

"As for you who are serving in the Royal Air Force, our youngest fighting service, you, too, have an important part to play in the defence of the homeland as well as in the defeat of the enemy's forces. We have watched with pride and admiration your gallant exploits in those aerial combats in which you have already taken part and we feel confident that you will be more than equal to any demands that may be made on you."

The Prime Minister then recalled that he was broadcasting not to Britain alone, but to the whole of the British Empire.

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

Allies Co-ordinate Economic Policy

M. Monnet, Noted French Economist, Heads Joint Executive Committee

London, Nov. 26.

M. Jean Monnet, the noted French economist well known in the Far East and the United States as well as in Europe, today was appointed by the British and French Governments to head the new Anglo-French Co-ordinating Committee which is to direct Allied economic warfare against the Reich.

Formation of the Committee was forecast on November 17 when the French Premier M Edouard Daladier, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, issued a joint statement announcing the immediate creation of permanent Anglo-French executive committees which now are to work under the Co-ordinating Committee.

Members of this body will be selected from among the members of the executive committees and will work directly under M. Monnet, who frequently visited the Far East between 1933 and 1935 and who co-operated with the Chinese Government in economic reconstruction measures enforced before July. 1937. Until a few months ago, M Monnet was also a member and Paris representative of the China Development and Finance Corporation.

His committee is to settle all difficulties that may arise in dealing with supply problems, ammunition and coal supplies and similar questions, and is to co-ordinate the work of missions sent abroad to make purchases for the Allies.

First Steps Already Taken

In fact, measures already have been taken to co-ordinate purchases of arms, munitions and planes in Canada and the United States. Anglo-French purchases in the Dominion will be handled by the Canadian War Supply Board and in the United States by missions already there working under a special committee, over which Mr. Arthur Lervis will preside.

At any time that the Allied Governments deem it necessary, their Ministers will hold "councils" either in Paris or London while the Supreme War Council will continue to deal with problems of general policy.

British political quarters remarked today that Mr. Nickolls, private secretary to the Director-General of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, conferred both on Friday and Saturday with M. Georges Pernot, the French Blockade Minister, and other officials of the Blockade Ministry. The statesmen, it was understood today, sought to align the British Order-in-Council, expected on Tuesday, which will formally place an embargo on German exports, and a similar French decree. They also discussed instructions which are to be sent to British and French consular agents abroad as soon as the two decrees are published to assure complete co-operation in economic warfare on all fronts.

A participant in the conversations was M. Paul Morand, prominent French writer and head of the French Economic Warfare Mission here in London.

Allied Counter-Move Justified

The measures that Britain will enforce by Order-in-Council as from Tuesday, November 28, British quarters commented, are perfectly legal since Germany has violated international law and the export blockade control may be justified as retaliatory measures. Extended contraband control will show Germany and make her realize the danger to which she exposes herself if she continues to resort to inhumane methods of warfare, striking at the Allies and neutrals alike

British political quarters voiced surprise that six neutral states, Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and Sweden, should have protested against measures to cut off German exports even before the measures are enforced.

The Allies can answer all these demarches very simply—by referring the neutrals to Germany, who has been sinking their ships and killing their men, who, by her illegal methods, has compelled the Allies to retaliate. However, in keeping with their tradition, the Allies nevertheless will exercise the greatest consideration for the neutral States' representations, it was declared, since they wish to cause as little inconvenience to the neutrals as possible.

Soviet Stand Put to Test

The new Allied measures of contraband control, it also was stated tonight, may bring Soviet Russia out into the open.

Russia apparently wishes to take advantage of the war to obtain certain political concessions that she has always claimed. And, while she has not as yet protested against extended contraband control, there also has been no indication of her attitude toward the trade parleys opened here a month ago.

Soviet Russia, it was stated, seemingly is trying only to complicate the situation by mixing commercial and political problems. Her final reaction toward the Order-in-Council expected on Tuesday should clearly indicate her position, observers concluded.—Havas.

Latest Exchange

The closing Interbank selling rates yesterday were as follows:
Sterling 4 13/16d. U.S.$ 7 5/8c.

LONDON METALS AND N.Y. CROSS RATE

London, Nov. 27.

Silver prices remained unchanged in London today, with quotations being fixed as follows:—

	Nov. 24	Nov. 27
London spot	23 7/16d.	23 7/16d.
" forward	23 9/16d.	23 9/16d.
" gold	168/-	168/-

London/New York:

	Nov. 24, close
One pound	U.S.4.0200
U.S. dollar	59.701d.

	Nov. 27, 1 p.m.	
One pound	U.S.$4.0200	$4.0400
One U.S. dollar	59.701d.	59.405d.

—Reuter.

Safety Poster Competition

Prize-Winners Announced by Judges; Youthful Artists Submit 277 Sketches in Competition

PRIZE winners in the Safety First Art Poster Drawing Competition were announced to the Executive Committee of the Safety First Campaign at 4.15 p.m. yesterday at a meeting held at the Telephone Exchange Building, 460 Fokien Road. Following the announcement of the results of the competition the posters entered in the competition, 277 in all, were exhibited to representatives from the local press.

First prize in the Foreign Class "A competition was a black and white sketch by 16-year-old Miss Joan Baker of the Cathedral Girl's School captioned, "Of What Use Are Pavements" This sketch was a simple drawing of a Shanghai street scene and portrayed a number of Chinese pedestrians walking along in the street, oblivious to the heavy traffic, while the pavements remained deserted. In the Chinese Class "A" branch first prize went to 17-year-old Chen Yoong-tsing of the Nieh Chih Kwei School for his black and white poster "Death," which showed a small boy running across the street after his ball in the face of an oncoming truck.

Numerous coloured sketches were entered in the contest but the prize winners were mostly those who had submitted plain black and white drawings. Two 7-year-old boys won awards in the Chinese "C" Class, both with crayon drawings. The theme was the same in both cases, one entry showing a boy rolling a hoop across a busy street while the other displayed a boy skating across the street in front of a motor car.

Committee Gratified

The executive committee of the Safety First Campaign were highly gratified at the number of sketches entered in the competition and also with the way the youngsters had absorbed the lessons in safety which were taught during Safety First Week.

The judges in the competition were Mr. A. E. Arnold, chairman of the North China Motor Insurance Association; Mr. H. Tienfenbacher, chairman of the Automobile Club; Mr. Y. C. Wong, president of the Sinhua Art College; Prof. H. S. Liu, president of the Shanghai Art College; Mr. J. D. Shotter, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Safety First Campaign; and Sapajou, of the "North-China Daily News."

All of the sketches were on display during the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday evening and the members were unanimous in their praise for the efforts of the youthful artists. It is hoped that a public exhibition will be staged in the near future.

Prize-Winners

Here is the complete list of the prize-winners.

Foreign Class "A," ages 16-18 years.—1st Prize of $30 awarded to Miss Joan Baker of the Cathedral Girl's School; 2nd Prize of $20 awarded to M. McEven of the Western District Public School; Three prizes of $5 each.—mention—awarded to L. Wahamaki of Western District Public School; E. S. Campbell of Thomas Hanbury School; I. Tsuick of Thomas Hanbury School.

Foreign Class "B," ages 10-15 years.—1st Prize of $25 awarded to Peter Erdmann of the Western District School; 2nd Prize of $15 awarded to A. E. Cooper of the Western District School; Three prizes of $4 each.—mention—awarded to Miss Sadie McMay of the Thomas Hanbury School; A. Steiner of the Western District School; John Lim of the Western District School.

Chinese Class "A," ages 16-18 years.—1st Prize of $30 awarded to Chen Yoong-tsing of the Nieh Chih Kwei School; 2nd Prize of $20 awarded to Wu Yung-nie of the Cheng Chung Middle School; Three prizes of $5 each.—mention—awarded to Shao Tsong-tai of the Polytechnic School; C. C. Ying of the San Yu Middle School; Lee Knog Say of the Cheng Chung Middle School.

Chinese Class "B," ages 10-15 years.—1st Prize of $25 awarded to Hsu Chin-lung of the Nieh Chih Kwei School; 2nd Prize of $15 awarded to Sih Zang Chong of the Cheng Chung Middle School; Three prizes of $4 each.—mention—awarded to Chu Hung-yun of the San Yu Middle School; Zang Kuan-ges of the Ellis Kadoorie School; Tung Hsueh-tang of the Nieh Chih Kwei School. Special Prize awarded to Wu Way-kan of the Baptist Mission United School.

Chinese Class "C," age under 10 years.—1st Prize of $20 awarded to Koo Han-zung of the S.M.C. Primary School; 2nd Prize of $15 awarded Han Way-chung of the S.M.C. Primary School; One Mention Prize of $3 awarded to Wang Yee-long of the S.M.C. Primary School.

R.N. Merchant Cruiser Rawalpindi Sunk

(Continued from page 7)

During the last week, eleven British ships were sunk. Their total tonnage was 25,787 tons. Four neutral ships, representing 23,949 tons, and two French ships, totalling over 3,000 tons, were also sunk. The Ministry of Information announces that the German "magnetic mine" campaign is well in hand. An appeal for the volunteer of 2,000 men to man 200 drifting trawlers for mine-sweeping has evoked a greater number than required. These ships have become naval vessels, classed as the Trawler Reserve.

U-boat Attacks Captive Nazi Ship

The German merchant ship Borkum, which was captured by a British warship and was being brought to a port by a prize crew, was attacked by a U-boat, set on fire, abandoned and driven on shore, it was learned today. There were no casualties among the prize crew, but four Germans on board were killed. Another German merchant ship, the Konsul Fenrik Fisser, was captured by a British warship and brought to a harbour.

It is understood that the Borkum was captured in the North Sea. It was while she was being brought to a port by the prize crew that a U-boat attacked with gunfire.

A German trawler was sunk by a mine near the spot where a German guard-ship sank on Saturday. The trawler went down in a minute, says a Copenhagen report. The German guard-ship, however, sank in 30 minutes and some of her crew were saved. It struck a mine near Langeland Island.

The crew of the Rawalpindi consisted of about two-third naval ratings and the remainder of the Royal Naval Reserve. The proportion of officers is similar.

At the outbreak of the War, the Rawalpindi forsook her peaceful pursuits and was requisitioned by the Admiralty. After a few weeks in a dockyard, where many of her luxurious fittings were taken out and guns fitted on her broadsides, she sailed again painted grey and flying the white ensign. As an armed merchant cruiser, the Rawalpindi was a warship and an integral part of the Royal Navy, taking no part in commercial activities.

She was a very different type of vessel from the defensively-armed merchant ships which continue to carry Allied trade on the seas of the world in spite of German submarine and mining activities. These merchant vessels have no broadside or bow guns—only stern guns and an anti-aircraft gun, which comprise purely defensive armament for a merchant ship, in strict accordance with international law.—Reuter.

German Ship Scuttled

Berne, Nov. 26.

Accosted by a British warship in the south Atlantic, the crew of the German steamer Adolf Woermann, 6,577 tons, scuttled their ship and then took to the boats, official D.N.B. (German) news agency said today. All members of the crew, totalling 127, and 35 passengers, including 18 women, were saved, D.N.B. added.—Havas.

British Steamer Beached

London, Nov. 27.

The British steamer Stangate was beached on the East coast of England last night following a collision with another vessel. The Stangate sustained severe damages as a result of the mishap.

Reports on the Gustaf B. Reuter sinking stated that nineteen sailors of the Norwegian ship were saved by a trawler. Reports yesterday morning that the vessel had struck a mine found contradiction last night, when it was stated she had suffered an engine breakdown.

Sinking of Pilsudski Described

London reports on the Pilsudski's sinking differed substantially from the version issued in Paris by the Polish semi-official P.A.T. news agency which said the Pilsudski was torpedoed by a U-boat off the north-western English coast with no loss of life.

It was confirmed here last night that there were fourteen British sailors on board the Pilsudski, which was transferred to British registry on the outbreak of the war. The liner was believed to have struck not one but two mines.

Her captain was grievously wounded in the explosion but refused to leave his ship until everyone else had left either in lifeboats or on rafts. He then crawled onto a raft, to which he hung for an hour before he was picked up by a British destroyer. The gallant captain died a few minutes after his rescue despite immediate medical attention.

Late evening reports claimed that several people were killed or injured and it was feared that the early evening casualty list of seven missing might be augmented considerably.

Ship Broke Into Two Parts

According to eye-witnesses, the great liner sank within two minutes after the explosion. She went down in two pieces after cracking.

The Pilsudski, one of the most modern and largest of Polish passenger ships, was built in Italy four years ago and belonged to the Gdynia-North America Line until the outbreak of the War, when she was transferred to British ownership.

She is one of the few Allied vessels to be sunk off the north-west coast of England, foundering in the general vicinity of the British liner Athenia's graveyard. The Pilsudski is the second largest merchant ship sunk since September 3.

The Rawalpindi, which used to be on the Britain-India-China run, was built in 1925, and is the largest British liner to fall prey to the enemy since the Athenia was torpedoed off the west coast of Scotland on the day War was declared.—Havas.

Rapid Rise of Meuse Causes Fears

Liege, Nov. 27.

The rapid rise in the level of the Meuse River is causing fears here. The dams leading from the French to the Dutch frontiers are threatened. All shipping has been interrupted. Several districts near Liege are already partly flooded. The level of the Ourthe, one of the tributaries is two metres above normal. In the Vesles valley, particularly at Chaudfontaine, the water has risen several centimetres, flooding the entire region.—Havas.

U.S. Organize Aid For Allied Victims

Funds to Be Collected for War Relief Work

New York, Nov. 27.

Two American organizations have just been formed to collect funds to aid war victims in Britain and France. The organizations, both under the chairmanship of Mr. Winthrop Mildrich, the President of the Chase National Bank, are the American Society for Medical and Civil Aid to France, and the American Society for Medical and Civil Aid to Great Britain.

The two societies will work in co-ordination with the American Red Cross which will be entrusted with the distribution of the funds collected.—Havas.

Nazi Candidate in Hungary Defeated

Budapest, Nov. 27.

The Nazi Party in Hungary sustained a severe defeat in yesterday's by-election in the Balaomfured constituency, made necessary by the death of the former Premier, M. Koloman de Daranyi. The Government candidate, M. Radocsay, the Minister of Justice, was elected when he polled 12,077 votes against 2,679 votes for his Nazi opponent, M. Mecser.—Havas.

Six Submarines to Join Asia Fleet

New American Vessels Due in Manila This Week, States Admiral Hart

Manila, Nov. 27.

Six modern United States submarines will arrive in Manila this week to strengthen the Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Thomas C. Hart, Fleet Commander, revealed today after inspecting the Cavite Naval Base.

After visiting Mr. Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner for the Philippines, later this week at Baguio, the Admiral indicated he plans to visit Davao—home of the most flourishing Japanese colony in the Philippines—where the Navy is keeping its destroyers and new bombers as part of the neutrality patrol.

Incidentally, a setpping stone of tiny islands link Davao with Borneo which the U.S. naval tanker Pecos regularly visits from Cavite, bringing fuel for the Asiatic Fleet.

Coastline Patrol

The intricate Philipppines coastline, which involves 7,000 islands, is undergoing the most rigid patrolling in history by naval bombers it was learned. Fishing boats playing along the coast have reported bombers flying low over secluded inlets and covers of various parts of the islands.

The Navy, it was understand, is using the Philippines as a testing ground for new bombers to ascertain how long these bombers can stand up landing on and taking off from isolated bays without drydock servicing which would be necessary in wartime.—United Press.

Earlier messages on Page 5.

Finland Denies Soviet Charge of Border Incident

(Continued from page 7)

An investigation was launched on the spot by this evening after the Soviet General Staff had appointed Commander Ticomiroff, Chief of the First Section of the Staff, to find out the exact circumstances of the incident, it was announced.

Later the General Staff issued a communique saying, "On November 26 our troops in the Karelian isthmus who were concentrated along the Finnish frontier near the village of Mainill were fired on by artillery units on Finnish territory. Seven shots were fired in all, as a result of which three Soviet soldiers and one non-commissioned officer were killed. Seven Soviet soldiers and majors were wounded. The Soviet troops, having received strict instructions not to reply to these provocations, refrained from firing."

According to a late Soviet Radio bulletin, the Finnish Minister told M. Molotov when he received the Soviet Note that he would refer immediately to his Government and would forward a reply as soon as possible.

Throughout the evening, reports on the Finnish-Soviet incident continued to be the main item on all radio stations' programmes. In English-language broadcasts, Soviet Radio gave the full text of the Soviet Note to Finland.

The incident, according to these broadcasts, occurred near Mainill village.

Soviet Russia, the Note is stated to have added, does not intend to attach much importance to the incident, "which was caused by an officer who failed to understand his orders correctly." Nevertheless, Soviet Radio asserted, Moscow considers the stationing of Finnish troops along the Soviet north-western frontier to be an act of hostility and therefore demands their withdrawal "to avoid any further incidents such as the one that occurred this afternoon."—Havas.

Britain Will Study Neutral Rights

(Continued from page 7)

have serious consequences on neutral shipping," it was learned tonight.—Havas.

Belgian Views on Reprisals

Brussels, Nov. 27.

Commenting on the British and French measures of retaliation against Germany "Le Vingtième Siècle," a Catholic organ, fully understood the Allied position and said, "It is childish to think that Great Britain would agree to lose the war so as not to cause a temporary inconvenience to Rotterdam and Antwerp shipping. It would also be childish to think that Germany would hesitate to invade Holland if she found it profitable to do so. Germany, in fact, does not hesitate to stuff the Channel and the North Sea with mines without the slightest concern for neutral shipping which suffers more by this than by the British and French measures. The first condition for us is to be able to sail on through the storm not undamaged but with as little damage as possible, to keep a cool head, and not to confuse the permanent interest of this country with a temporary one, and to keep our energy for occasions when it may be eventually needed for the very defence of our soil."—Havas.

Heavy Chinese Influx North of Creek

Chinese residents who have returned to their former domiciles north of Soochow Creek in the Japanese Defence Sector numbered 352,398 persons on November 20, the rehabilitation section of the Japanese Resident Naval Officer's Office has announced, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reported yesterday.

Japanese residents in Shanghai on the same date totalled 61,585, according to Consular Police figures, the "Mainchi" reported.

Korean Woman Strangled

The body of a middle-aged Korean woman, strangled to death, was discovered at her home at 432 Rue Pere Froc by her son at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. The French Police were called to the scene and carried out investigations. No motive for the crime was revealed by the French Police last night.

Mr. Chamberlain Broadcasts to Britain and Empire

(Continued from page 7)

"Let us not forget that I have tonight a still wider audience and that my voice will travel to all the people of the Empire. I wish," he said earnestly, "that I could express fully our appreciation for their support, so freely and so swiftly given. We entered upon war to defend freedom and establish peace. These are the two vital principles of our Empire and the Empire's unity today gives us moral as well as material strength to attain them.

"Now I want to speak to those among you who are listening in your homes in the towns and villages of Great Britain," the Premier continued. "Many of you are engaged on one form or another of national service, often at great sacrifice to yourselves. Others are serving the country no less usefully on the land, in mines and factories, in hospitals, in offices, in their own homes and in a number of other ways.

Some Already Mourning

"Whatever your work may be, I know well that in a greater or lesser degree, the war has interrupted and affected your daily life, and some of you are already mourning the loss of those who were dearest to you. For such grief as yours, no words of mine could afford consolation. I would say only that I know no cause more worthy of the supreme sacrifice then that for which those lives have been given.

"We must be thankful that so far, the war has brought no such casualty lists as those which overshadowed the early months of the war in 1914, but there must be few to whom it has not meant anxiety or disturbance of mind, discomfort, material loss or even severe hardship. Husbands and wives have been separated from each other or from their children. Business has been dislocated. Buildings have been commandeered at short notice and at great inconvenience to their owners and occupants. Heavy taxation has cut into incomes and imposed severe restriction upon expenditure. Then again, there are the daily inconveniences and restrictions of various kinds, not forgetting 'blackouts' and the difficulty and discomfort of travelling.

Danger from Air Continues

"Most of these hardships have been brought about by the necessity of providing against air attacks. Some may seem now to have been unnecessary since air raids have not taken place, but if they had come, as everyone expected, and had found us unprepared, you would have rightly blamed the Government for its neglect.

"Even now," Mr. Chamberlain asserted, "we cannot assume that the Germans will not change their tactics and make a sudden attack from the air upon this country. Therefore we must not now rashly dispense with our safeguards, although we are constantly revising existing restrictions and shall certainly relent them whenever we feel that we can do so without prejudice to public safety. I do not think that I need say more about the restrictions, which have been imposed only in your interest and which, I am sure, will be cheerfully borne if they help bring eventual victory.

"I said a little while ago," the Premier added, "that this was a different kind of war from what we expected. Perhaps you may sometimes wonder why we ourselves are not attacking the enemy with more vigour.

"The art of war," he explained, "however, consists of bringing the greatest possible force to bear at the right place and at the right time. In our case, the place and time will be decided by those who are responsible for the strategy of the Allies.

"Every week that passes intensifies the pressure on Germany exerted by the Allied blockade, which is slowly but surely depriving her of those materials which are essential for the successful prosecution of a modern war and which she cannot produce within her own borders.

"How different is the position of the Allies, who have at their disposal unlimited resources in men and materials. With such an advantage, the Allies must win in the end and the only question is how long it will take them to achieve victory," Mr. Chamberlain concluded.—Havas.

War Aims of Allies

London, Nov. 26.

"Our War aim," the Prime Minister declared in his broadcast, "is to defeat the enemy, not merely the enemy's military forces but the aggressive, bullying mentality which has sought continually to dominate other peoples by force, which has found brutal satisfaction in the persecution and torture of inoffensive citizens, and which, in the name of the interests of the State, has justified repudiation of its own pledged word, whenever it has found it convenient.

"If the German people could be convinced that this spirit is as bad for themselves as for the rest of the world, they would abandon it. If we could secure that they did abandon it without bloodshed, so much the better. But abandoned it must be. That is our War aim, and we shall persevere in this struggle until we have attained it."

Allies' Peace Aims

Dealing with peace aims, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"Our desire will be to establish a new Europe, not in the sense of redrawing its map according to the ideas of the victors, but a Europe with a new spirit in which the nations of Europe will approach difficulties with goodwill and mutual tolerance."

In such a Europe, he said, fear of aggression would have ceased to exist. Such adjustments of boundaries as would be necessary, he went on, would be thrashed out between neighbours sitting on equal terms at a round table, with the help of disinterested third parties, if they so desired.

In such a Europe, the Prime Minister stated, it would be recognized that there could be no lasting peace unless there was a full, constant flow of trade between the nations concerned, and each country would have the right to form its internal Government as long as it did not pursue an external policy injurious to its neighbours.

Armaments, the Prime Minister said, would be gradually dropped as useless expense, except in so far as they were needed for preservation of internal law and order. This, continued Mr. Chamberlain, would take many years, and some machinery, capable of guiding this new Europe in the right direction, would be needed. Mr. Chamberlain hoped that Germany, animated by the new spirit, might be among the nations which would participate in its operations.—Reuter.

Chinese to Hit Back At Nanning

City Heavily Bombarded; Organizing Resistance in Kwangsi; General Appeal

Chungking, Nov. 27.

Big fires are raging in Nanning following severe bombardment of the city by Japanese aircraft and artillery, according to latest reports received here. Telegraphic communication between Nanning and Liuchow is said to be interrupted as all lines have been damaged.

Chinese troops are reported to be closing in on the Japanese forces at Nanning, while Chinese mobile columns in the mountains between Pakhoi and Nanning are taking up positions along the highway for the purpose of preventing supplies and reinforcement from reaching the Japanese units at Nanning.

Chinese field dispatches from Kwangsi state that the Chinese Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangsi area has arrived at Nanning after having personally directed an attempt to encircle Japanese units between Nanning and the Yu River.

Appeal to People

The Kwangsi Provincial Assembly has issued an appeal to the Chinese people to co-operate with the army in its mobile warfare, with the following slogan: "Kwangsi rice crops shall not feed the enemy; Kwangsi water shall not quench the enemy's thirst; Kwangsi houses shall not shelter the enemy; and Kwangsi roads shall not be used by the enemy."

"The present battle," the appeal declares, "will test the truth of a statement made by Gen. Chin Cheng, who, in describing the fighting on the north Hunan front, stated that 'the forces of Chinese farmers have defeated Japanese tanks,' meaning that the destruction of highways and roads by Chinese peasants had prevented the use of tanks by the Japanese."—Reuter.

2,200 Chinese Killed

With Japanese forces in Kwangsi, Nov. 27.

Chinese forces lost 2,200 soldiers in defending Nanning, a communique issued today by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to South China. Japanese forces found this number dead, up to yesterday, on the battlefields.

Japanese forces captured seven cannon, six heavy machine guns, 43 light machine guns and 45 motor cars in operations in the vicinity of Nanning, the communiqué said.—Domei.

70 Dead from Exposure During Cold Snap

Destitute and Beggars Found on Roads

The death toll among the destitute and beggars in Shanghai streets since the cold spell began amounts to more than 70 if reports from various sources are considered. In addition to the dead found in Settlement streets yesterday seventeen bodies of beggars were picked up yesterday in the French Concession and Hungjao areas near the Concession. The Shanghai Benevolent Cemetery Society officially reported last night that 27 bodies were picked up on Sunday and eighteen yesterday. It was feared that there might be bodies not yet found.

Fighter Squadron Formed From Nizam's Gift

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 27.

The Nizam of Hyderabad's £100,000 gift to the Royal Air Force has been used to form a fighter squadron. This is the second time in 25 years that a R.A.F. squadron has borne the Nizam's name. Pilots from Britain and nearly all the Dominions are in the newly formed unit.—Reuter.

Three German Airmen Interned by Swiss

Berne, Nov. 27.

Three German airmen crossed the frontier on Sunday morning and surrendered to the authorities. They have been interned, according to an official announcement here today.—Reuter.

Thursday, Saturday, Sunday

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Will Reorganize World —Reich Army Slogan

Paris, Nov. 27.

"The world will be reorganized by the Reich." This is the slogan launched by the German army newspaper, "Wacht," according to a French press message from Berne.—Reuter.

Robber Captured After Roof-top Chase

Police Fire Eight Shots At Elusive Bandit

After leading police from Sinza Station a merry chase over rooftops and drying stages, dodging eight bullets from the pistols of his chasers as he scampered merrily on his way, a would-be armed robber was finally captured following the looting of No. 7 Pao Shing-tsung, a Chinese dwelling near Chengtu and Shanhaikwan Roads, at 6.15 p.m. yesterday. The lone raider entered the house and held the occupants at bay with an imitation pistol while he proceeded to loot the place of all valuables.

At length, loaded down with a suitcase crammed with furs and other articles of clothing in one hand, a radio under one arm and a table clock under the other, and the dummy weapon in the remaining hand, the bandit stepped out into the lane into the midst of a squad of police who had been summoned to the scene by a telephone call. The robber dropped the clock and the radio and took to his nimble heels, still retaining his grip on the suitcase and the dummy weapon. Eight shots were fired at him by his pursuers but he scrambled up to a drying stage and then onto the roof of a house where he was finally cornered. None of the shots found its mark and the bandit escaped unhurt.

All of the stolen property, amounting to about $500, was recovered and the robber's wooden pistol confiscated. The lone bandit spent the night in Sinza Police Station and will be probably brought before the judge in the First Special District Court this morning.

Large German Firm For Yugoslavia

Extensive Scope of New Organization Reported

Paris, Nov. 27.

A large limited company, founded with German capital, has just been registered in Belgrade, the correspondent of "Le Petit Parisien" in the Yugoslav capital reported today.

The sphere of activity of this firm will be wide and will included trade, the growing of cotton, agricultural products, and mining.

The Yugoslav paper "Politika," says the correspondent, announce that Germany had elaborated a plan tending to increase the production of cotton in Yugoslavia, particularly in the six Serb provinces, where cotton-growing has already been established.

The "Politika" added that by arrangement reached last Spring when a German economic delegation visited Belgrade, Yugoslavia's entire cotton output will be purchased by the Reich. The new firm will no doubt have some connection with official circles in the Reich, "Le Petit Parisien" concluded.—Havas.

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Paris Welcomes Choice Of M. Monnet

"Stinging Reply To German Propaganda"

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Paris, Nov. 27.

Official circles here stress the fact that M. Jean Monnet, who has been appointed Allied Chairman of the British-French Co-ordinating Committee, is now an Allied, not a French official. The appointment is the first of its kind.

It is pointed out that the Allied scheme for economic co-operation is already being practically implemented, constituting a stinging reply to German propaganda alleging that Allied co-operation was only "window-dressing."

The appointment of a Frenchman to the position is warmly welcomed here as further proof of the unreserved confidence existing between the Allies.

One high authority commented today: "It is typically British fair play to adopt a French chairman because the committee will function in London."—Reuter.

German-Americans Urged To Be Good Americans

Capt. Wiedmann Says Nazi Bund Not Good in U.S.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 27.

In a statement somewhat similar to the one he made in Seattle yesterday, Captain Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul-General at San Francisco and former personal A.D.C. to Hitler, repeated his denunciation of the German-American Bund when interviewed by German-Americans here.

He advised German-Americans to remain good American citizens and to keep away from the Bund. Such an institution could exist in the Reich, he added, but was not made for a country like the United States. Shortly before concluding his statement, Captain Wiedemann again warned German-Americans not to have anything to do with the Bund.—Havas.

Heavy Applications for Japanese S.M.P. Posts

With 200 applicants for each vacancy, examinations for admission to the Japanese Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police were likely to develop into one of the most competitive tests of its kind, the "Tairiku Shimpo" indicated yesterday.

Applications, not only from Japan proper, but also from Korea, Formosa, and Manchoukuo, have reached a total of 2,100. There are 20 vacancies in the Japanese Branch to be filled in December, according to the daily.

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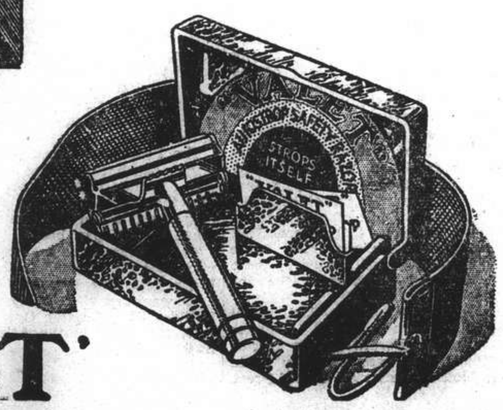

'VALET'

4

FROM DAY TO DAY

BOOKMAKERS in London were bidding ten to one yesterday that Britain will win the European war within eighteen months.

THE Foreign "Y" Lecture Committee announces that Dr. J. C. Ferguson will speak this evening at 9 p.m. on the subject "Our Increasing Knowledge of Chinese Art."

THE film "Romance of Palestine" will be shown at the Doumer Theatre today at 6.30 p.m. The picture is full of interest, showing the upbuilding of new Palestine.

Two air-raid wardens, both men of about 60, collapsed and died while hurrying to take up their duties when the raid warning sounded in Wallsend-on-Tyne on October 17.

OFFICERS and men of sea-going ships of the Fleet in Home waters—including commissioned auxiliaries—will be given free return tickets to their homes when leave is possible on two occasions in each year.

THE annual general meeting of the Ski and Winter Sports Club of China is being held at the Metropole Hotel tomorrow at 5.30 p.m. Those interested in skiing are invited to attend.

THE Manchou Air Transport Co. has moved to its new quarters 10 kilometres east of Hsinking, where a splendid new aerodrome has been established. It is claimed that the new airport, equipped with all modern conveniences, is the finest in the Orient.

AN Amusing story is told of a negro who worked in a factory in Essex. He was cycling home one night when he was knocked down by an Army lorry. The driver picked him up, looked at him,—and remarked: "I say, chum, isn't this carrying the Black-out too far?"

MEMBERS of the British Women's Association and their friends who are planning to attend the St. Andrew's Day tea and concert at Headquarters on Thursday are reminded that all bookings must be in by noon tomorrow. There will be no bookings at the door for teas.

MR. Hore-Belisha, the Secretary for War, told the House of Commons that officers and other ranks may be seen together when not on duty. Instructions making it clear that there was no objection had been issued, he said. Reliance was placed on them to exercise proper judgment in the matter.

REAR Admiral Seiji Taketa, the new Commander of the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party here, paid a formal call on the Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday morning at the S.M.C. Administration Building. A guard of honour was furnished by the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.,

COL. Joseph C. Fegan, Commander of the Fourth Regiment of United States Marines in Shanghai paid a courtesy call yesterday on Lieut.-Gen. Fujita at the latter's official residence at the Civic Centre. Earlier in the month Lieut.-Gen. Fujita called on the various Commanders of the foreign garrisons here.

A CANNON, weighing about 9,333 lb. and measuring about a foot at the mouth, was unearthed in Chuanchow, in Fukien province, on November 25, says a Foochow Chinese message to the "Shun Pao." The cannon is still in a very good condition, and according to inscriptions which were found on it was made in the Ming dynasty, the report states.

THE health report of the French Municipality for the week ending November 25, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Concession were—Foreigners 10 and Chinese 203. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners: Pneumonia 2, Tuberculosis 1. Chinese: Tuberculosis 15; Dysentery 6; Cerebro-spinal Meningitis 4; Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers 3; Beri-beri 3 and Diphtheria, Puerperal Fever, Marsh Fever, Pneumonia 1 each.

Two important transfers were effected recently: the removal of the "Manchuria Daily News from Dairen to Hsinking, the new and thriving capital, to be closer to the seat of its parent organization, the Manchoukuo Government. The Manchuria Motion Picture Corporation utilized all the trucks in Hsinking to move its properties to its new studios at Ninling, scene of the famous battle, and completed this summer at a cost of 3,000,000 yuan.

THE Shanghai Municipal Council health report for the week ending midnight, November 25, shows that the total number of deaths from all causes amongst the foreign and Chinese population in the Settlement were—Foreigners 18 and Chinese 552. Deaths from notifiable diseases were—Foreigners: Typhoid Fever 2; Tuberculosis 1; Bacillary Dysentery 1. Chinese: Tuberculosis 34; Typhoid Fever 17; Dysentery 13; Beri-beri 4; Malaria 3; Diphtheria 2 and Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever 1 each.

AN order to local A.R.P. workers to "spring to attention and salute with the right hand" their senior officers and also officers of the three Services has caused controversy at Rochdale, Lancashire. The order has been given by the Rochdale, borough surveyor, Major S. H. Morgan, M.C., who states that it only applies to the two chosen to act as picquets at the depot. According to Councillor E. Thornton, president of the Rochdale Trades and Labour Council, Public opinion in the town will be harnessed to fight this stupidity and nonsense.

Mrs. Grace Constance Wright, aged 61, found on Brighton front a handbag containing jewellery valued £1,937 left on a seat by a woman staying at an hotel. On October 18, she and her husband, stated to have been with her, were remanded, accused of stealing by finding the handbag and contents. It was stated that she was found by a policeman lying drunk in a road. She had five sovereigns and other money in notes. In a bag, stated to be at her home, were a gold and platinum necklace, a diamond and platinum brooch, a diamond and sapphire brooch, a diamond and emerald ring, a string of pearls and money, including five sovereigns.

Copper Exchange Rate Increased

Measure By Chungking to Prevent Melting Down Of China's Currency

In order to prevent merchants from melting copper coins and selling them at the peak price created by the outbreak of European war, the Chinese Government has seen fit to increase the exchange rate of coppers which are abundantly used in this country (excluding Shanghai) as small money. The latest order from the Ministry of Finance at Chungking states that the exchange rate of the 10-coin coppers (and not the one-cent coppers) should be 200 coppers for a dollar thus increasing the rate by 100 coppers.

Although the order does not state specifically that the coppers may be melted and sent to munition manufacturers, it is pointed out that traitorous merchants have been melting coppers to make a profit. It is said that the price of the copper ore has been considerably increased as a result of the outbreak of the European war. All provincial authorities are ordered to forbid smuggling and melting of coppers. Hoarding of coppers is also strictly forbidden by the new order.

The order further explains that the coppers now circulated in the market are closely connected with the livelihood of the people being used as a handy medium of exchange. An adequate number of coppers should always be preserved for the market in order to meet the daily exchange demand. In a separate order, the Ministry states that four years ago, the copper exchange rate was fixed at 300 coppers for a dollar but since the European war has caused its price to go up and since merchants have been melting them secretly the exchange rate should henceforth be fixed at 200 coppers per dollar.

The new order, it would appear, has been issued in regard to the European situation. Formerly there had been orders forbidding people to smuggle coppers to prevent them from flowing into occupied areas. It was then rumoured that they were bought in large numbers by munition manufacturers in Japan. A few months ago all coppers suddenly disappeared from the Shanghai market causing an acute small money shortage which is still causing great inconvenience to the public here. The new order apparently indicates that the copper situation is going from bad to worse.

Warm Clothing Sought For Refugees

Local Chinese Organizing Fund to Buy Garments

While the poor are shivering in the cold weather and many destitute have died from exposure, Chinese philanthropic bodies in Shanghai are launching a campaign for winter clothes for refugees, having just concluded their campaign for soldiers' wadded jackets. They have raised $200,000 for buying such jackets in reply to Chungking's appeal for 3,000,000 wadded jackets for soldiers.

The Shanghai Refugee Relief Society headed by Mr. Yu Ya-ching is seriously tackling the problem of clothing the 50,000 Chinese refugees who are still stranded in Shanghai. Those in charge of the relief programme have just mobilized the city's entertainers, stars, actors and actress and broadcasting agents, to give a big entertainment to raise money for buying winter clothes for these refugees.

The entertainment programme began yesterday and will be continued until December 1. Public-spirited people are urged to buy their tickets at the Kan Hsing Theatre near Newchwang Road at the back of the Sincere Company. Amateur artists have also been invited to participate in the programme.

The Child Welfare Association of China is campaigning for 50,000 suits of winter clothes for refugee children. At present, its campaign leaders are working hard in various schools but before closing the campaign the Association is making 2,000 cotton-lined coats first, in order to meet the emergent demand.

17 Hat Snatchers Face Court

Arrested By Central And Louza Police

Seventeen hat snatchers who had been most mischievous during the past few cold days in Shanghai have been arrested by the Central and Louza police. They were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday on a writ of detention after being charged by the Municipal Advocate. These men specialized in snatching hats from persons mostly riding in rickshaws or sitting in buses and their action is so quick that seldom are they caught by victims although sometimes they run slowly after putting the stolen hats on their own heads.

The French police were recently reported that they had arrested no less than 60 such thieves and recovered more than 100 stolen hats. It is a common experience to passengers in buses stopping at the Great World amusement resort to have their hats snatched just before the bus starts to run. In many cases experienced bus passengers do not sit near open windows.

Shanghai Y.W.C.A.

The Shanghai Y.W.C.A. and International Branch wishes to acknowledge with thanks the following donations:

V. Sharman	$ 10.00
Mrs. K. W. Irle	50.00
T. K. Ho	25.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Van Hengel	125.00
G. T. Fulford Co.	100.00
Commercial Express & Storage Co.	25.00
Rev. and Mrs. Throop	10.00
Miss Natalie Moffett	10.00
Dr. Foh-Sing T[illegible]	20.00
Mr. and Mrs. Th[illegible]or O. Schmid	100.00
C. F. Wolsiffer	50.00
Dr. and Mrs. C. Lacy	100.00
Yen Te-ching	20.00
W. K. Peltz	20.00
L. Riggio	10.00
F. R. Gabott & Co.	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crispin	10.00
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Poate	10.00
V. A. Reyer	10.00

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

New Commander Visits S.M.C. Chairman

Vice-Admiral M. Takada, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, who arrived here last week, paid a courtesy call on Mr. C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, at the Council Offices yesterday. Vice-Admiral Takada is seen inspecting a guard of honour from the Russian Regiment, S.V.C.

Move to Check Rise In Rice Prices

Local Public Bodies to Petition Authorities For Action Against Profiteers

Some Chinese public bodies in Shanghai are reported to have met during the past few days and resolved upon a number of measures which they will petition official quarters to carry out in order to put an end to the manipulation which is alleged to be responsible for the sudden increase in the price of rice during the past few days.

They have decided upon "prevention" and "public sanction" as the best means of destroying the racket. To this end, it is stated, they will request bankers not to lend money to merchants who depend on hoarding rice for obtaining a profit. They will persuade merchants and commission men in the rice market not to increase their prices unreasonably, and also encourage people to report secretly on the activities of manipulators.

The most important decision reached at the meetings is a joint committee to be organized by the Chinese courts in the foreign areas, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Rice Dealers' Association, the Shanghai Bankers Association and the Settlement and Concession authorities for the purpose of regulating the price of rice. The joint committee will be the highest arbitration organization in any rice dispute between the public and unscrupulous merchants. It is understood that the public bodies concerned will carry out their decisions by petitioning the official quarters affected.

Only about two weeks ago the price of rice was gradually returning to normal. First grade rice was once quoted at only $26 per picul, but during the past few days it has again jumped to the $35 mark.

Japanese Visit to Briton's Home

Navy Spokesman Explains Reason for Call

An explanation was given by a Navy spokesman at the Japanese press conference yesterday in connection with the alleged searching of the home of Mr. C. M. Santos, British, at 24, No. 503 North Szechuen Road on November 22. The spokesman explained that the houses in this neighbourhood were of a poor type and searches were made there quite frequently in order to apprehend undesirable characters.

The neighbourhood of Mr. Santos's home, he said, consisted of very mediocre foreign residences which from outside appearances could easily be "Chinese dens where prostitutes were." In the course of their patrols recently members of the Landing Party had visited these places to ascertain their character. Whenever the occupant had been a foreigner, however, the patrols had withdrawn without entering the place.

There were a number of Portuguese residents there, he continued, and these people had indicated that they did not mind being called to the door in the course of this patrolling as this was being carried out to rid the neighbourhood of thieves and undesirables.

Cable Under Downtown Building on Fire

Another Blaze Destroys Western Factory Shed

A section of heavy underground cable was damaged by fire yesterday morning at the Union Building, 17 Canton Road, near The Bund. Firemen from Central Station quickly extinguished the flames with chemicals. They were called at 7.29 a.m., and returned to their station within twenty minutes.

Flames destroyed a one-storey shed used as a ginning factory, at Tunsin and Great Western Roads, early yesterday afternoon. Firemen from Bubbling Well Station extinguished the fire in a little over an hour. It was estimated that the flames were under control after 35 minutes. No-one was injured.

American Killed in Clash With Filipino

Manila, Nov. 27.

Ernest Wagner, first class pharmacist assigned to the Navy Hospital at Cavite, died here on Friday afternoon after an alleged attack by a rig driver, Sebastian Castronuevo, it was disclosed today. Wagner's companion, Seaman R. Lister, was injured in the scrap with the Filipino. He said Castronuevo attacked Wagner without provocation and that during the struggle the Filipino's horse ran wild and collided with another horse. Wagner was fatally injured when thrown from the rig, presumably before the collision.—United Press.

Derailment Interrupts Railway Traffic

As a result of a derailment, traffic along the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway has been temporarily suspended, a Japanese Army spokesman revealed at the press conference in Shanghai yesterday. Ten people were injured, he said, when the accident occurred but there were no deaths.

Chinese Arrested for Murder of Japanese

Another Suspect Picked Up In Gambling House

Ta Shwan-tze, otherwise known as Woo Tze-chee, the alleged leader of the murder and robbery gang which victimized a Japanese cocoon merchant named Kunijiro Ashira on Saturday last in Tongshan Road near East Hanbury Road, where he was killed after resisting the men, has been arrested in a gambling house in Chemulpo Road by the Wayside police.

As was previously revealed in court, three men held up the Japanese in an attempt to relieve him of a wallet in order that they might be able to recover their money lost in gambling. They picked up the victim at random, but the latter resisted so strongly that they shot him dead. The alleged actual killer, Kao Chi-ya, has already been tried by the First Special District Court and remanded in custody pending further investigations.

The new arrest was made on Sunday in the Li Yuan Gambling House. The alleged ringleader was brought before the same court yesterday on a writ of detention. He denied that he had a hand in the business. The hearing was postponed so that he might be tried in the next hearing together with Kao who, in the previous hearing, implicated him as the ringleader.

Silk Filatures May Be Moved to Interior

Shortage of Cocoons Holds Up Operations

Some of the Chinese silk filatures in the western district are considering the advisability of moving into the interior to re-establish their business there in view of the difficult evironment" in Shanghai, states the "Sin Wan Pao." Their inability to obtain cocoons enough for their production is said to be at the root of the trouble.

It is stated that many of the 43 silk filatures in the district have completely stopped operations owing to lack of the raw material. Most of them have curtailed their working schedule because they have used up all the cocoons they have bought in the past.

While the silk filatures have thus become inactive, there is apparently a big demand for silk, especially in foreign countries, it is said. In view of the increased demand the price has gone up about six times what it was before the hostilities in China. The distribution of cocoons is said to be controlled by "certain quarters," which fact is said to be responsible for the lack of supply in the Shanghai market.

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Flames Sweep ss. Mary Moller

Harbour Fire Brigade Put Up Ten-hour Battle With Blaze in Zero Weather

While a strong, biting North wind howled across the dreary expanse of the Whangpoo River about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, hardy members of the Harbour Fire Brigade ended their ten-hour battle with a fire which had broken out on board the ss. Mary Moller, 2,698-ton coastal freighter belonging to Messrs. Moller, Ltd., which was moored to buoys 23 and 24. The fire was brought under control after a continuous fight for three hours by the firemen but the flames were not completely extinguished until ten hours had elapsed.

Although later investigation revealed that the fire had broken out about 2 p.m. on Sunday the blaze was not discovered by a Chinese officer until sometime between 3 and 3.30 p.m. when the Harbour Fire Brigade were called. The fire float Poochi responded immediately and arrived alongside the steamer to swing into action with her powerful fire-fighting jets and other equipment. When the fire brigade arrived on the scene, smoke was pouring out of three hatches in thick black clouds.

The stifling fumes of the smoke and the terrific heat in the hold prevented the fire fighters from forcing an entry into the hold to attack the fire. Consequently the flames had to be fought from various parts of the ship, many streams of water being directed down through the ventilators.

After a battle of three hours in zero weather with the water caking into ice on the deck and hanging in icicles from the rigging of the ship, the fire was finally located in No. 2 hold. By this time the ship had developed a bad list and this, combined with the slippery ice-caked deck, tended to make footing somewhat precarious for the firemen.

At length the fire-fighters, working desperately in spite of numbed hands and chilled bodies, managed to break their way into the hold where they found a cargo of such highly inflammable materials as wax candles and bean oil blazing merrily. The blaze was deep-seated and stubborn but the firemen managed to get it under control shortly after entering the hold. This was about 6 p.m. but the flames were not extinguished until 11.10 p.m. on Sunday and the firemen did not leave the ship until 2 yesterday morning.

The cargo in the Mary Moller was seriously damaged by both fire and water but little damage was done to the steamer itself. The cause of the fire is unknown but is being investigated by the Chief of the Harbour Fire Brigade. Loading had been completed on the Mary Moller at noon on Sunday and the vessel was to have sailed for a southern port yesterday with a cargo of bean-oil, wax, cotton and medicines. No one was injured at the fire.

Municipal Orchestra

Sunday's Concert at the Lyceum Theatre

Prelude "Armonie della notte" Vittadini
Suite "Masques et Bergamasques" Fauré
Ciacona .....Bach-Casella
6th Symphony (Pathétique) Tschaikowsky

On Sunday the orchestra, again led by Professor Foa, failed almost completely to reproduce the warmth and colour that made the last concert so enjoyable. One prepared for the symphony appropriately, banishing all ideas of listening into the music, eager only to hear it, and hearing, to luxuriate in melancholy. But this performance, except briefly in the 1st movement, was entirely unmoving. It could not have been the playing that was at fault for an orchestra would have to play very badly to make the "Pathetique" symphony ineffective. The conclusion must be that the necessary enthusiasm was lacking.

This was not noticeably the case with "Armonie della notte" which received a quite satisfactory performance. Vittadini shows here that he knows all the tricks that go to make a composition immediately "popular"; easy diatonic melodies, effective combinations of instruments, a profusion of little solos for clarinet, harp, violin principale and so on. He also displays, however, an obvious mastery of his means, giving the impression that his technique is equal to something of much more purpose than this pretty prelude. The work by Faure came as a welcome reminder that a composer's inspiration must not be judged from just one composition. For Faure has written far greater music than "Masques et Bergamasques" and so, perhaps, has Vittadini than "Armonie della notte."

"Masques et Bergamasques," as its title suggests, harks back to older times. It has an overture, a gavotte, a minuet and a pastorale and speaks very pleasantly of days when men wore wigs and danced such things as gavottes and minuets. Obviously it is much better stuff than the average court composer would have provided in the period it has to do with, but if one is looking forward to seeing Faure this suite is somewhat disappointing. There are glimpses of him in the Pastorale but that is all.

Conversely, the "Ciacona" has too much Bach in it. Recurrent throughout the playing of this transcription came the thought "How much better the original must be."—C.

THE first furrows were turned in Bush Park, near Hampton Court, as part of the Royal Parks' contribution to Britain's "plough-up" campaign. Probably the last time crops grew in the park was in the Napoleonic war, when, as now, Britain had to use her food-growing resources to the full. Mr. W. J. Hepburn, park superintendent at Bushe, said that most of the land would probably be sown with oats, although he hoped to grow some wheat as well if weather conditions were favourable.

Proposed Legislation In Philippines

Manila Chinese Protest Trade Nationalization

Manila, Nov. 27.

The Chinese Consul-General in Manila, Mr. C. Kuangson Young, today protested to the U.S. High Commissioner for the Philippines Mr. Francis B. Sayre, and the Commonwealth President, Sr. Manuel Quezon, against Philippine Assembly plans to nationalize the Philippines retail business.

The proposed bill, the Chinese protest said, would deprive new Chinese residents of the Philippines of the right to engage in retail trading and would bar them from occupying stalls in the public markets.

The protest said the proposed bill would be a violation of the Sino-American treaty of 1880 and that it is an attempt to legislate on immigration which the Philippines Government does not have the authority to do.

The treaty of 1880, the protest said, clearly establishes the right of Chinese merchants to enter and reside in American territory. This provision, the protest said, means that the Chinese were granted the right to engage in lawful trade in pursuit of their livelihood.

Disclosure of Mr. Young's protest came through a letter he wrote to the Mayor of Manila, Sr. Juan Posadas, questioning the legality of a proposed ordinance which would give present Chinese owners of city market stalls three months to vacate.

Mr. Young cited Article two of the treaty of 1880 which reads: "Chinese subjects, whether proceeding to the United States as teachers, students, merchants or from curiosity, together with their body and household servants and Chinese labourers who are now in the United States shall be allowed to go and come of their own free will and accord and shall be accorded all the rights and privileges, immunities and exemptions which are accorded to the most favoured nation."—United Press.

Sig. Farinacci Attacks Britain

Rome, Nov. 26.

Sig. Roberto Farinacci, State Minister and member of the Fascist Grand Council, went on a verbal rampage against Great Britain today in an editorial in his newspaper, the "Regima Fascista." "Britain's decision to stop ships of neutral countries to seize German merchandise," he said, "is particularly serious. The rope already is drawn tight and may well be torn under the strain." He described Britain as "the enemy of mankind."—Havas.

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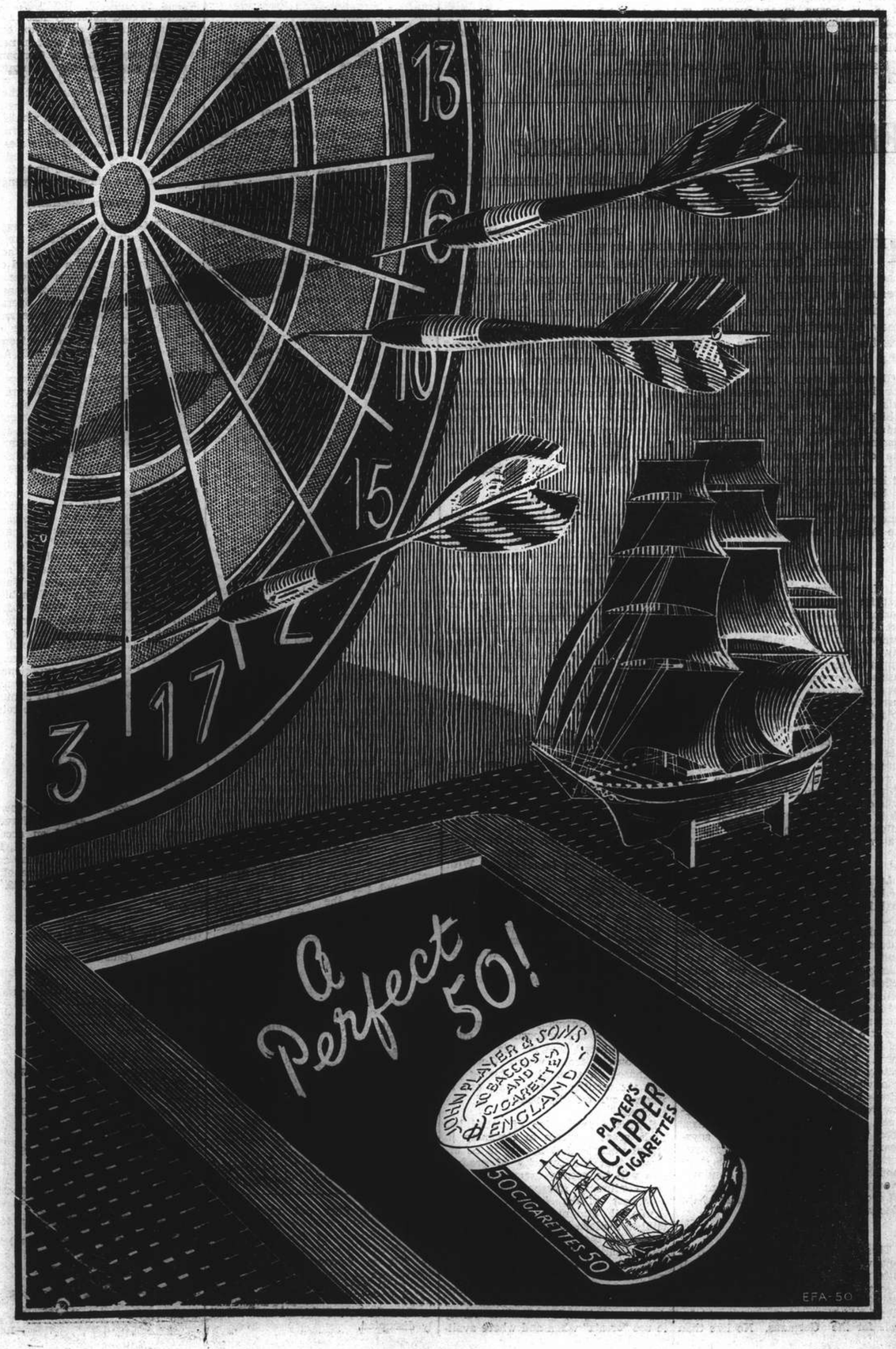

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money & Exchange

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1939

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4¾ ..... $ 50.53
U.S. $100 @ 7 1/16 ..... $1,300.81

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 4⅞ ..... $ 49.23
U.S. $100 @ 7 1/16 ..... $1,259.84
London—demand 4⅞
4 months' sight credits 4 11/16
4 months' sight docts 5
6 months' sight credits 4 21/32
6 months' sight docts 5 1/32
New York—demand ..... U.S. $7 15/16
4 months' sight credits 8
4 months' sight docts 8⅛

INTERBANK CLOSING SELLING RATES

Sterling ..... 4 11/16 U.S. $7⅞
Hongkong/London 1/23 1/32

Netherlands Trading Society

Netherlands Guilders ..... Buying 15
Java Guilders ..... " 14⅞
Netherlands Guilders ..... Selling 14½
Java Guilders ..... " 14⅜

American Express Co., Inc.

Buying U.S.$100=$1,250.00 £1=$48.917
Selling U.S.$100=$1,290.323 £1=$50.196

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 0.46½=$1 Belgas 23.40=£1

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 1.58=$1 Swiss Frs. 0.35½=$1
Tourist Lire 1.74 ..... $1

Hua Hsing Commercial Bank

Sterling Selling Rate @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
" Buying " @ 6 3/32 " H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling " @ 9 1/16 " H.H.$100
" Buying " @ 10 7/16 " H.H.$100

LOCAL DOLLAR (FAPI)

Selling Rate @ 125 per H.H.$100
Buying— " @ 131 " H.H.$100

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

£ Highest 4 11/16 Lowest 4 23/32
U.S. G.$ 8 3/32 7 11/16
Yen — —

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

	SELLING		BUYING
Cash			Nov./Dec.
£ T.T.	4 23/32	4 m/s. l.c.	4 11/16
G.$ T.T.	7 11/16	4 m/s. l.c.	8
Fcs. T.T.	350	4 m/s.	365
Rs. T.T.	26¾	15 d/s.	27¼

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	—	—
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	—	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	61.08	—

Bombay offtake Nil bars.

Bombay was 2 annas down at 61.08.

The local exchange market opened with sellers to merchants at 4 11/16 sterling and 7⅞ U.S.$.

The Interbank market opened with purely nominal sellers at 4⅞ sterling and 8.– U.S.$ for near, but little, if any, business was done at these rates. A steady decline ensued to 4¾ and 7¾, but no business was done at these rates and 4 23/32 and 7 11/16 was probably the lowest business rate of the day. There was a slight recovery before the noon closing and later considerable firmness owing to rumours of the possibility of the appointment of T. V. Soong to the position of Finance Minister. Later the market was easier and closed with best sellers at:—

4 11/16 sterling 7⅞ U.S.$ Cash/Nov.
4 23/32 " 7¾ " Dec.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The continued easiness of exchange had a depressing effect on the market yesterday which after a steady opening, started to decline under fairly heavy profit taking. As is usually the case the more recent favourites were the worst sufferers though at the close there were a certain amount of buyers but at rates below last week's figures.

Official Averages

1939 High	1939 Low		Today's Averages	Changes
221.44	105.32	General	198.59	—0.61
276.22	65.55	Rubbers	289.19	+2.43

Total 131,065 shares, 657 bonds.

Afternoon Session

S'hai Land 6% Tael Debs. 1928			z 3000	90.00	
China Realty 8% Tael Debs.			14000	88.00	
Power 5½% Debs.			20000	87.25	
25000 87.00					
I. I. Trust	3500	9.75	1500	9.60	
1500	9.55	5000	9.50	2500	9.40
500	*9.40	2000	9.45	500	*9.45
S'hai Loan	500	10.70	500	10.60	
500	*10.70	500	10.60	500	*10.70
500	10.40	500	10.20	1000	*10.00
1000	10.20				
Yangtsze Finance	500	*9.15	500	9.15	
500	*9.10	500	9.10	1500	9.00
500	8.95	500	*8.95	1000	8.90
China Realty	1000	0.60	1000	0.59	
2000	0.50				
S'hai Land	500	11.10	2000	11.00	
500	*11.00	1000	10.90	1500	10.80
1500	10.70				
New Eng. (Ord)	1000	17.80	100	18.00	
1100	17.80	1100	*17.50	200	*17.60
1500	17.80	700	17.70	200	17.70
800	17.80				
Wheelock	100	*70.50	100	*70.00	
100	69.50	200	*69.50	100	69.00
100	*68.50	200	68.50		
C. G. Omnibus	100	23.75	200	23.50	
Telephone	400	22.00	100	*22.00	
200	*21.75	500	21.75	500	21.50
100	*21.25	500	21.50	100	21.25
Tram (Bearer)	£1			100	*39.75
300	39.75				
Metal	200	17.50	500	*17.50	
100	17.40	500	17.50	100	17.40
500	17.50	400	17.40	1300	17.20
100	*17.10	200	17.20	200	*17.20
1000	17.10	100	*17.10	100	17.20
700	17.10	100	16.90	300	*17.00
100	16.90	900	17.00		
Exploration	1500	9.25	500	9.20	
500	9.10	500	9.05	500	*9.05
1000	9.00	500	*9.00	500	8.90
1000	*9.00	500	8.95	500	8.90
500	8.95				
Power (Pref)	40	125.00	20	124.75	
Ewo Mills (Ord)	1600	24.20	200	*24.20	
300	24.10	300	24.00	100	*24.00
200	23.90	500	23.80	100	*23.80
100	23.90	100	*23.80	200	23.80
100	23.90	100	23.80	200	23.90
200	*23.80	1300	23.90	100	*23.90
S'hai Cotton				50	163.00
Anglo Dutch	700	18.60	100	18.50	
Anglo Java	100	37.00	400	*36.75	
400	36.75	100	37.00	300	36.50
Chemor			3000	1.94	
Cheng	4000	0.49	800	0.48	
Consolidated			2000	6.50	
Dominion			1000	9.00	
Java Consolidated	500	4.45	1000	4.50	
3000	*4.55	2000	4.50		
Kota	1000	4.85	1000	4.80	
Kroewoek	2000	2.95	2000	2.80	
Langkat	500	25.00	100	*25.00	
Padang			1000	2.05	
Rubber Trust	2000	7.05	2500	7.00	
Kedah			1500	9.60	
Kelantan	3000	0.54	2000	0.56	
5000	0.55				
Seremban			1000	2.00	
Sungei Duri			100	53.00	
Tanah Merah	1000	*3.10	4000	3.07½	
Ziangbe	400	25.00	100	24.75	
800	25.00	100	*25.00	100	24.75
China Realty 8% Tael Debs.			2000	88.50	

ODD LOTS

Power 5½% Debs.			700	*88.00
S'hai Land			100	11.20
Rubber Trust	300	7.10	100	6.95
Power (Pref)			1	*125.00
Tram (Bearer)	£1		50	39.50
Tanah Merah			334	3.05
Langkat			60	*24.50
Exploration			100	9.05

*—Direct Business.

The Effects of War on Trade

British Way With Neutrals in Dealing With Contraband Control

WITH a month passed since the beginning of the campaign to disorganize German economic life and to bring home to the people of the Reich the manner in which they are being sacrificed to the senseless ambition of their dictator. In this short time encouraging progress has been made in several directions. Initial success in the first objective of intercepting contraband on the way to the enemy has been almost spectacular, although optimism must be qualified by Mr. Chamberlain's warning that Germany possesses stocks of varying size of the raw materials she usually imports, states "The Times."

A summary of the official figures compiled by the Contraband Control shows that seizures amount to no less than 256,000 tons of goods as to which there was evidence that they were contraband consigned to the enemy. These goods included nearly 65,000 tons of petroleum products, over 60,000 tons of iron ore, 37,000 tons of manganese ore, 8,000 tons of haematite ore, 21,500 tons of bauxite, and large tonnages of other minerals, cattle food, chemicals, and rubber, together with numerous mixed cargoes. During these early weeks about 9 per cent. of the total German annual import of manganese ore, which is of great importance for the preparation of special steels, was intercepted. A writer in "The Times" discussing the likelihood of Russian supplies of manganese ore, pointed out that in the first half of this year the U.S.S.R. sent to Germany less than one-tenth of the quantity which the Contraband Control has already secured. An even more important proportion of Germany's annual supply of molybdenum concentrates, which are essential for the production of bullet-proof and other steels, has been seized. In addition 100,000 tons of contraband, including 24,000 tons of liquid fuel, have been taken by the French Navy.

The Saar Coal

The stoppage of iron ore and petroleum products has manifold repercussion. Any diminution in the supply of imported iron ore means that Germany must have additional recourse to her own low-grade ore which is being worked at an extravagant expenditure of coal. Similarly, decreased imports of petroleum products mean that increased efforts must be made to obtain substitutes by processes which require large stocks of coal. And more coal is required to meet increased demands for cement for fortifications, motor roads, and chemical manufacture. It is significant that as soon as the Germans were forced to abandon the Saar mines they sent the coalminers so released to the Ruhr pits. There they have been badly needed, since little success has attended the efforts long made to accelerate output. Production per caput has declined owing, it is said, to weakened physique through under-nourishment; while the owners have been unable to effect overdue renewals of their machinery and equipment, because the engineering industry has not been obtaining the fuel and other material it wants. Such difficulties will obviously have been increased as a result of the Contraband Control operations. It is worth recalling here that Saar coal was to have been the medium of exchange for Italian foodstuffs.

Contraband Control

At the same time the Contraband Control is using every effort for another purpose to which the British Government attach the greatest importance. It is endeavouring to carry out its operations with a minimum of inconvenience to neutral countries. This fact has been acknowledged by more than one of the Governments concerned. Recognition of the endeavours of the Allies to take account of the trading needs of non-combatants has been strengthened by the strong contrast seen in the ruthless methods which the Nazi Government have decreed.

The difference between British and German methods of conducting war against commerce at sea comes largely from the use made of the submarine. This vessel is wholly inapt for dealing with commerce, since it can only with difficulty and in exceptional circumstances be so employed as to conform with the accepted rules of war. A belligerent seriously desirous of conforming to these rules will restrict the employment of the submarine, a vessel incapable of visiting and searching a neutral ship to verify her nationality and establish the nature of her cargo. Consequently, the German practice, unlike the British, gives the neutral shipowner and merchant no chance to plead his cause before a prize court, but condemns him to the certain loss of both ship and cargo. The ordinary British practice is to release the ship after the suspected contraband has been unloaded for judgment by a prize court.

Ships and The Cargo

There is a sharp distinction also between the effect of British and German methods on neutral cargoes in belligerent vessels. The British regulation is that an enemy merchant ship may be sunk only if she cannot be brought in, and officers are informed that compensation may have to be paid for neutral non-contraband cargo if the enemy ship is sunk without due cause. The German practice, on the contrary, has been, with few exceptions, to sink British merchant ships without reference to any neutral cargo carried: and it should be noted particularly that the submarine, which the enemy uses for this purpose, is by its very nature incapable of bringing in its captures.

Germany has shown further disregard for any law by sinking neutral ships on the ground that they are carrying contraband to Britain. In fact, only in exceptional circumstances are neutral ships liable to condemnation for the carriage of contraband, the contraband articles alone being normally liable. As Great Britain depends for her existence on seaborne trade both in war and peace, her interests coincide with those of neutrals and are therefore directed, like theirs, to maintaining normal conditions of trading. German propaganda seeks to convince neutrals that Britain, by including foodstuffs as conditional contraband, is conducting a blockade that is both inhumane and illegal. Yet she is doing no more than the Allies, including the United States, did in the last War. Neutrals and others alike will remember that, from the day when Goering told the German people that it was better for them to have guns than butter, they have been denied adequate nourishment and had to tighten their belts.

Loss of Life

In contrast with the loss of life caused by enemy submarines, starting with the Athenia, no civilian has been killed by British action and no neutral property, except contraband, is threatened. In short, whereas the British method of contraband control is lawful and not directed against human life or innocent cargoes, German economic warfare is now as in the past violent and undiscriminating, although individual U-boat commanders have behaved humanely. The instruments employed by Britain, under the control of properly constituted Courts, permit full conformity with the laws of war and prevent loss of life or unnecessary damage. Mr. Churchill has summarized the position by pointing out that, while ships of many nations have been sunk in German endeavours to intimidate neutrals, no neutral ship has been put in danger and no law recognized among civilized nations has been contravened by the far-reaching control which the British Government are exercising upon the movements of contraband.

Simplification

In these circumstances a favourable atmosphere has been created for an equally important branch of the campaign carried on by the Ministry of Economic Warfare—namely, the negotiation of mutually helpful agreements with neutral countries for simplifying the contraband control. During the last War agreements with shipping, importing, and merchant organizations in neutral countries ensured normal supplies of goods necessary for their home consumption. Sometimes guarantees were given by neutrals that articles on the British contraband lists would not be re-exported and that cargoes of German destination or origin would be refused. Guarantees could now quite reasonably be expected also for raw materials which might later be turned into a finished product in the importing country and re-exported for the use of the enemy.

If a neutral Government declare an export prohibition, the Contraband Control would naturally like it to be absolute and not subject to exceptions. It is expected that a neutral will not export more to Germany of its own products than is normally furnished. And the Control, while doing its best to ensure that the full supply of foodstuffs for neutrals should not be endangered, would look to them not to re-export permitted imports. Since in most countries contiguous to Germany export trade is now controlled, suitable undertakings should not be difficult to arrange.

American Neutrality

In 1914-18, when the rationing system for neutrals was fully developed, it was found that nearly all the important industries of a rationed country were able to obtain deliveries of virtually all the supplies they needed to keep them in normal operation. Neutral realization of this reassuring fact should do much to bring about a favourable and speedy outcome of the negotiations. Friction with American shippers such as occurred during the last war should not be repeated, inasmuch as the British Government Proclamation indicating the classes of goods to be treated as contraband follows closely the notice then issued by the United States Government. The likelihood of trouble should be further removed with the passage in Washington of the proposed new neutrality legislation, which may prohibit any carrying of materials in American bottoms and restrict the entry of American ships and passengers into "combat areas" save under regulations to be prescribed.

Another possible course of action by the Ministry of Economic Warfare is to induce countries which habitually furnish the Reich with goods, or from which the enemy is trying to obtain abnormal supplies, to sell more largely to Great Britain instead, and take her manufactures in return. In the light of unfortunate experience of compensation trade with Germany, it ought not to be difficult to stimulate the adoption of this alternative course.

Kroewoek Java's Interim Dividend

The directors of the Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd., declared a second interim dividend on account of the year ending December 31, 1939 of five Chinese standard dollar cents per share payable to shareholders on record on December 12, 1939.

Manila Gold Shares

(Bids in Pesos)

Nov. 27.	Bid Prices a.m. Closing		p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.195	S	.195	S
Antamok	.185		.185	S
Baguio Gold	.165		.16	S
Batong Buhay	.011		.011	
Big Wedge	.22		.22	
Coco Grove	.195	S	.195	S
Consolidated Mines	.0025		.0025	
Demonstration	.085	S	.085	S
I. X. L.	.42		.42	
Joo Gold	.155		.155	S
Itogon	.265	S	.265	S
Masbate Consolidated	.11	S	.11	S
Mine Operations	.095		.095	
North Camarines	.18		.17	
Paracale Gumaus	.18		.18	
San Mauricio	.86	S	.86	S
Surigao Consolidated	.17		.17	
Suyoc	.14		.14	S
Syndicate Investment	.02		.02	
United Paracale	.325	S	.32	S
Mindanao Motherlode	.085	S	.085	S

S—Sales.
Turnover for the Morning: 154,000 Pesos.
Shares Index: (Morning Session) 79.89.
—Reuter.

Japanese Govt. Bonds

Osaka, Nov. 27.

Kogo 5% Y.105.25
—Reuter.

Effectiveness of Blockade

Depending on Overseas Markets Germany Has Already Been Dealt a Severe Blow

Paris, (Havas /Mail):

IN depending upon overseas markets for many of her vital commodities, Germany has already been dealt a severe blow by the effectiveness of the British and French blockade which has resulted in upward of 415,000 tons of merchandise being seized in the first six weeks of the present war, and while these results may be gratifying, the methods employed by the Allies in preventing further supplies of these vital commodities from reaching the Reich are being steadily increased and perfected.

Depending upon overseas markets for her supplies of cereals, meats, fats, textiles and in particular cotton which is so vital to the armament industry, petrol, crude oil and other commodities not only required for the civilian population but of primary importance for the maintenance of her industrial efficiency, Germany is bound to suffer more and more with each day of war because the number of shipments intercepted by the Allies is increasing from day to day.

German Preparations

It is a generally recognized fact that for years, Germany has been storing supplies for the event of war but the commodities thus placed in reserve, can hardly suffice to last for any length of time, according to economic experts here who have studied Germany's economic preparations for the present war for the past few years. The argument that Poland and Soviet Russia will eventually be able to make up Germany's shortage in cereals and petrol and that such supplies would obviate purchases from overseas markets, is a weak one inasmuch as the aid which may be expected from occupied Poland cannot be estimated as yet while there is not the slightest indication to suggest that Soviet Russia can or is willing to supply the Reich.

Foodstuffs

As a whole, Germany is poor in foodstuffs and in particular the annual harvest of cereals form but a small part of her actual needs. There has always been a necessity for the purchase abroad of meat, fats and fruit. With regard to cereals, particularly wheat and rye, the yearly deficit in Germany reaches nearly 890 million tons. It has also been established that the stocks bought in preparation for the present war, have meant a huge financial sacrifice.

Livestock and meat purchased abroad have accounted for approximately $11,000,000 yearly. In order to obviate this necessity, successful efforts have been made over the past few years to increase Germany's livestock. This has meant the purchase abroad of fodder in particular soyabeans, oats and corn and approximately 2,500,000 tons of these commodities had to be imported annually, mostly from countries at present cut off from the Reich as a result of the blockade.

Fats Requirements

This powerful weapon of the Allies, however, will be most keenly felt with regard to the country's requirements of fats and similar products all of which came from abroad and all of which are at present unobtainable for the Germans. No less than R.M. 150,000,000 were spent in 1938 for the purchase of butter and cheese while R.M. 218,000,000 were required to foot the Reich's bill for imported cereals, fruits and vegetal oils. Nearly all these supplies came from countries which, as the result of the blockade, can no longer supply Germany.

Substitutes

The obvious thing for Germany was to find substitutes for various commodities which were either unobtainable or the purchase of which would have required capital necessary for the military preparations of this war. Thus fish was substituted for meat with the result that 28 lbs per inhabitant were consumed yearly.

As a result of the war, however, the North Sea is no longer a source of supply due to the vigilance of the Allied navies and even whale-fishery which alone yielded R.M. 20,000,000 worth of valuable oil, has been completely interrupted as a result of the hostilities.

Mineral Supplies

Minerals, so vital to a country at war, must be bought from abroad either partially or entirely and Germany's requirements of these raw-materials as compared with her own production, reveal a deficit of 22,000,000 tons per year, most of which came from Sweden, Norway, Spain, North Africa, and Luxemburg. With the exception of her Scandinavian sources of supply, Germany is completely cut off from her buying markets. On the other hand, traffic between the Reich and Scandinavian countries is rendered very difficult particularly in winter in view of the ice and the consequent increased danger of mines in navigable waters.

Fuel Oils

As far as Germany's oil supplies from abroad are concerned, it must be remembered that 80 per cent. of the countries from which Germany purchased her supplies during the first six months of the year, are at present cut off by reason of the blockade.

Synthetic production of petrol has made great progress in Germany in recent years and it is only to be assumed that the capacity of production will be greatly increased as the war continues, irrespective of the high cost of the finished product. Crude oil and most lubricants, so vital to modern industry and warfare, cannot for the most part be produced synthetically and will only reach Germany in increasingly insignificant quantities.

While economic experts give full credit to the industrious qualities of the German people and their ability to use "ersatz" when and where available, there does not remain the slightest doubt in their minds as to the effectiveness of the allied blockade which will make itself increasingly felt in Germany even though efforts are at present being made by the Reich to use continental transportation facilities instead of the sea routes which have been so effectively disrupted.

Account of Czech Executions

Travellers from Prague Tell How 120 Students Met Their Death

Basle, Nov. 27.

Travellers arriving here from Prague described the awful circumstances in which 120 Czech students were ruthlessly executed by the Germans on November 17.

Following the raid on the Masaryk College by Gestapo agents, all those in the institution, numbering about 1,200, were herded into trucks which took them to the airport at Ruzyn.

They were compelled to stand for several hours with their arms stretched up above them at the airport, guarded by several S. S. men.

Upon the arrival of an S.S. officer in the afternoon, one out of every ten students were told to step out of the ranks. They were then placed against a wall and ruthlesaly shot in full view of their comrades.

One student, a Bulgarian, protesting against having to remain standing, had his arm broken by the but of a rifle.

Following the execution, all the remaining students were taken to the dreaded Buchenwald concentration camp, the largest and most atrocious of its kind, situated near Weimar.—Havas.

Anglo-Soviet Trade Pact Agreement

Rubber and Tin To Be Bartered For Timber

Russian timber will be supplied to Britain in exchange for certain quantities of rubber and tin under an agreement concluded October 11, between the Soviet trade delegation in London and the Ministry of Supply, states "The Financial Times."

It should be emphasized that this is a purely commercial transaction, although it may well have its influence on further trade talks with the Soviet Government for the exchange of goods. Its political implications may readily be assumed.

The transaction, I understand, has been approved by the Ministry of Economic Warfare, and the British Government is satisfied that the commodities will be required for Russia's own use. Russia, in fact, had ordered a considerable amount of material in Great Britain before war broke out.

It is of interest, and some people may attach significance to the fact, that the negotiations on this trade agreement have been in progress for a fortnight.

Cornish Tin

Most of the commodities have already been ordered and paid for on both sides. The tin will be from the Cornish mines, but there is no reason to suppose at the moment that an increased output from these mines for this particular purpose will be required.

Normally Russia buys on the London market rubber and tin and supplies the United Kingdom with timber. It is important that vessels which are loaded with cargoes in Northern Russian ports should sail before the ice sets. This usually occurs before the end of November. This consideration led to the completion of the agreement, which was signed by M. Filin, representing the Soviet authorities, and by Mr. Leslie Burgin as Minister of Supply.

Discounting Treasury Bills to Stop

London, Nov. 26.

United States banks in London were instructed by their head offices yesterday to cease discounting Treasury bills and buying gilt-edge securities, as these actions come under the section of the Neutrality Act prohibiting American banks from buying bills and other securities issued by belligerent states, the Financial Editor of the London "News-Chronicle" reported today.

It was added that United States banks in London have been important holders of British Treasury bills and it is being questioned whether, in this striving for complete purity, the extent of the war ban should cover many loans by American banks against collateral security, treasury bills or gilt-edged securities.

Tenders for Treasury bills yesterday, the first since the ban, showed no perceptible sign of this development, the "News Chronicle" said.

Applications for £65,000,000 worth of bills offered totalled US$107,300,000 as compared with $105,830,000, the newspaper concluded.—United Press.

Anglo-Dutch Declares Interim Dividend

The directors of the Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd., yesterday declared a second interim dividend on account of the year December 31, 1939 of twenty Chinese standard dollar cents per share payable to shareholders on record on the December 12, 1939.

Admiral Hart Calls on Senor Quezon

Manila, Nov. 27.

Admiral Thomas Hart, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet, paid a formal half-hour call on President Manuel Quezon here today and was received with military honours at Malacanan Palace. Admiral Hart and Mr. C. E. Gauss, American Consul General in Shanghai, are expected to proceed to Baguio this week to confer with the U.S. High Commissioner for the Philippines, Mr. Francis Sayre.—United Press.

Asia Development Board Committees Meet

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Two special committees of the Asia Development Board held meeting today at the residence of Premier Gen. Nobuyuki Abe. The committees examined questions presented by the Government on the establishment of a new order in East Asia.

The first committee met at 10 o'clock and the second committee at 1.30 o'clock today. Those committees were established in accordance with a decision reached at a general board meeting on November 18.—Domei.

"Voice Offensive" in Southern Shansi

Japanese Use Gramophones For Propaganda

Taiyuan, Nov. 27.

A three-day "voice offensive" carried out by Japanese forces in southern Shansi Province against the Central 47th Army troops was completed yesterday.

Equipped with loud-speakers, gramophones and recordings, all carried on trucks, a Japanese propaganda detachment began the campaign on Friday.

The offensive was launched in the vicinity of Siahsien, south of Wensi. The first volley in the "voice offensive" from microphones pointed towards Chinese troops 300 to 500 metres away, was Chinese dramatic music, followed by news on the world situation and information on the condition of the Chungking Government.

By this campaign the Japanese hoped to inform Chinese troops of Chinese fabrications and the uselessness of continuing anti-Japanese activities.

30,000 Communists Cut Off

The retreat of about 30,000 Communist troops near the border of Shansi, Charhar and Hopei provinces has been cut off by Japanese forces.

In a lightning drive through the snow, a crack Japanese detachment Saturday noon routed about 500 troops in the vicinity of Hungtsaoho and reached Antsuling. Another Japanese detachment pushing eastward defeated a powerful unit of Communist troops in the neighbourhood of Hwatatsun and reached the vicinity of Wutakuo.—Domei.

Japanese Naval Air Raids

Hankow, Nov. 27.

Raids upon Sian and Sienyang in central Shensi Province and Chihkiang in western Hunan Province were made by two units of Japanese naval aircraft today. All planes returned to their base safely.

Aerodromes, powder magazines and fuel godowns were bombed at Sian and Sienyang by one unit while another bombed military establishments and the aerodrome at Chihkiang. Both units braved heavy anti-aircrafts fire to accomplish their aims.—Domei.

Naval Planes Raid Sian Again

Continuing raids carried out on Saturday Japanese naval planes again bombed Sian on Sunday, causing heavy damage to the aerodrome, barracks, military establishments and stores, the headquarters of the China Sea Fleet announced in a communiqué issued yesterday.

The same units raided Sienyang, northwest of Sian, demolishing warehouses. Other naval aircraft raided Hunan, inflicting severe damage on the aerodrome at Chihkiang, near the western border of the province. Many bombs scored direct hits on the air field.

Clipper Movements: Mrs. Gauss Arriving

Manila, Nov. 27.

The China Clipper will arrive here tomorrow afternoon from San Francisco with Mrs. C. E. Gauss, wife of the American Consul-General in Shanghai, and their son Charles. They are returning from a vacation in the United States and will be met here by Mr. Gauss who came to Manila from Shanghai last week in the U.S.S. Augusta, flagship of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet. George Parnassus, manager of Ceferino Garcia, Flipino fighter, also will arrive on the same plane.

The China Clipper will fly to Hongkong the day after arriving here and will return to Manila on November 30. On December 2 the plane leaves for the United States where the plane will arrive on December 6. The California Clipper will arrive here December 4 and the Honolulu Clipper on December 11.—United Press.

Wounded Soldiers Invited To Imperial Garden

Tokyo, Nov. 27.

Permission was granted today to 1,000 Japanese army soldiers at the Third Military Hospital recovering from wounds received at China fronts to visit the Imperial Garden at Shinjuku in Tokyo.

The same permission will also be granted to the wounded soldiers at the Military Medical School and the First Military Hospital for the succeeding three days.—Domei.

THE conference of magistrates from 60 different districts in Yunnan which was convened in Kunming, on November 20, under the auspices of the Yunnan Provincial Government, was brought to a close on November 26, says a report to the "Shan Pao." The conference was called in order to give instructions to the various magistrates regarding district administration.

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Post Office Notices

The following times apply to the Head Post Office, Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

TUESDAY, November 28.		Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen		*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung		*20.00	7.30
Tsingtao	X	8.30	9.00
Amoy		8.30	9.00
Swatow and Fukien Province via Amoy		8.30	9.00
H'kong C'ton Aust. N.Z. and Indo-China		12.30	13.00
Chefoo and Tientsin		13.00	13.30
H'kong Canton Aust. N.Z. and Manila		16.00	16.30
Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong	A		
Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai		16.30	17.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		16.30	17.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao		19.30	20.00
WEDNESDAY, November 29.			
Japan-Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki		*20.00	7.15
Hongkong and Haiphong		9.30	10.00
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China S.S. and London	B	15.00	16.00
Hongkong and Canton		15.30	16.00
THURSDAY, November 30.			
Tsingtao and Dairen		*20.00	7.15
Aust. N.Z. Indo-China and Java Ports	C	8.15	9.00
Amoy Hongkong and Canton		8.30	9.00
Swatow via Amoy		8.30	9.00
U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia		8.30	10.00
Tsingtao Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin		9.30	10.00
Hongkong		9.30	10.00

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 28th.
B Parcel mail for S.S., Great Britain and other countries, closes at 12.00 on 29th.
C Parcel mail for Netherlands India, closes at 16.00 on 29th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A., closes at 16.00 on Dec. 5.

Air Mails

Imperial Airways Service per steamer on November 29, at 3 p.m. for registered and at 4 p.m. ordinary due London on December 13.
Pan American Airways Service per steamer on December 2, at 3 p.m. for registered and Dec. 3, at 8.30 a.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on December 13.
Air France per steamer on December 2, at 3 p.m. for registered and Dec. 3, at 8.30 a.m. for ordinary.
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service: daily at 8 p.m.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 9.45 a.m. and 12.00, at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 9.15 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.
Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechwan, Yunnan, Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tatung, Kaigan Shanhaikwan, Tsingtao, Tungshan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Taiyuan, Kaifeng and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hua Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.

Light Train Mail

Via N.S.R. 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 11.30 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai (Chenghsien and east thereof) 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Ocean Mails for Europe and America.

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer, via Suez, Dec. 3, due L'don Dec. 30.
Per steamer, via Pacific, Dec. 5, due L'don Jan. 10.
Per steamer, via Suez, Dec. 11, due L'don Jan. 13.

Going Home?

Remember to advise us of your home address to substitute the *North-China Herald* for the *North-China Daily News*. Including postage $16 per quarter to any address in Europe or America. Telephone 11055 (Circulation).

Vessels Arriving To-day

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive to-day are based upon information available yesterday evening

From SOERABAYA: Tjisadane, due 5 p.m. Holt's Wharf. Passengers expected at Customs Jetty about 6.30 p.m.
From NAGASAKI: Nagasaki Maru, with mail, due 2 p.m. Wayside Wharf.
From DAIREN: Hoten Maru, with mail, due between 2-3 p.m. Whangpoo Wharf.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

EUROPE AND STRAITS

From ANTWERP			**From BOMBAY**		
Tamesis	20/10	17/12	Cortelazzo	24/11	14/12
Zuiderkerk	8/11	2/1	**From SINGAPORE**		
From GENOA			Volpi	20/11	7/12
C. B'camano	23/11	20/12	**From SOERABAYA**		
From TRIESTE			Tjinegara	17/11	4/12
Volpi	5/10	7/12	**From MANILA**		
C. Rosso	3/11	30/11	P. Maersk	24/11	30/11
Cortellazzo	28/10	14/12	Tjinegara	26/11	4/12
Fusijama	21/11	7/1	**From HONGKONG**		
From SUEZ			See "China Ports" below.		
C. B'camano	28/11	20/12			

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK			**From HONOLULU**		
H. Maersk	25/10	10/12	Tatuta	28/11	16/12
Vigrid	10/10	19/12	**From HONGKONG**		
M. Maersk	10/11	26/12	See "China Ports" below.		
L. Maersk	25/11	10/1			
From PANAMA			**From YOKOHAMA**		
M. Maersk	21/11	26/12	Asama M.	17/11	2/12
			From NAGASAKI		
From LOS ANGELES			Shanghai M.	30/11	1/12
Asama M.	30/10	2/12	**From KEELUNG**		
H. Maersk	15/11	10/12	Tyosa M.	30/11	2/12
Tatuta M.	20/11	16/12			

AFRICA AND AUSTRALIA

From CAPETOWN			**From MAURITIUS**		
Boissevain	15/11	23/12	Boissevain	25/11	23/12

CHINA PORTS

From DAIREN			**From HONGKONG**		
Tsingtao M.	29/11	1/12	P. Maersk	27/11	30/11
			C. Rosso	28/11	30/11

Weather, Time and Tide

Tuesday, November 28, 1939 (18th day of 10th moon)	SICCAWEI Nov. 26 16.00	21.00	Nov. 27 4.00	9.00
Barometer inches	30.51	30.57	30.52	30.52
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.12	+0.11	+0.03	—0.05
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.02	0.00	+0.01	—0.05
Wind (direction)	WNW	WNW	W	W/N
" (miles per hour)	21.2	11.8	7.4	9.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	33.4°	29.3°	24.8°	33.4°
Humidity %	64	68	93	64
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	0	0	0	0
Rainfall inches	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report November 26	Mean 1939	24 hrs. variation	66 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	30.54	+0.25	30.27
Temp. Min. 28.°0 Max. 38.°5	84.°2	—11.°9	47.°5
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	47.05	—	43.08

Time and Tide	28/11	29/11	30/11	1/12	2/12
Sun rises at Shanghai	6.32	6.33	6.34	6.35	6.35
Sun sets at Shanghai	16.52	16.52	16.51	16.51	16.51
Moon rises at Shanghai	18.17	19.16	20.17	21.21	22.25
Moon sets at Shanghai	7.28	8.24	9.15	10.04	10.49
Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18	10.42	11.16	12.15	12.50	13.30
Ebb makes Shai. 6 to 18	16.12	16.55	17.36	18.17	5.42
H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18	12.35	13.20	14.05	14.45	15.45
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	9.28	8.40	8.00	7.25	7.18

Vessels Sailing

The undermentioned vessels are due to sail from Shanghai upon the dates indicated.

For LONDON		**For NEW YORK**	
Hakone Maru	23/12	P. Maersk	1/12
		Naruto M.	4/12
For OSLO		Kiyokawa Maru	9/12
Tai Ping	30/12	Gret. Maersk	15/12
		Talisman	19/12
For TRIESTE		**For San FRANCISCO**	
Conte Rosso	3/12	Pres. Taft	6/12
C. Biancamano	22/12	Asama Maru	8/12
		P. Cleveland	20/12
For CAPETOWN		Tatuta Maru	23/12
Ruys	28/11		
Boissevain	25/12	**For KOBE**	
		Taiyo Maru	3/12
For BOMBAY			
Zinsan Maru	4/12	**For NAGASAKI**	
Kaisyo Maru	11/12	Nagasaki Maru	29/11
		Shanghai Maru	2/12
For CALCUTTA		Nagasaki Maru	4/12
Tusima Maru	8/12	Shanghai Maru	7/12
		Nagasaki Maru	9/12
For JAVA		Shanghai Maru	12/12
Tjisadane	30/11		
Tjinegara	7/12	**For DAIREN**	
Tjibadak	21/12	Dairen Maru	28/11
		Hoten Maru	30/11
For MANILA		Tsingtao Maru	3/12
H. Maersk	11/12	Dairen Maru	6/12
		Hoten Maru	9/12
		Tsingtao Maru	12/12

Vessels Leaving

NORTH CHINA COAST

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SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

TJISADANE Nov. 30 AMOY, HONGKONG, MUNTOK and JAVA PORTS.—The J.C.J.L. ms. Tjisadane sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Thursday, Nov. 30, at 4 p.m., taking cargo to Hongkong, Muntok and Java Ports. Excellent passenger accommodation. Passenger tender leaves Customs Jetty at 2 p.m. Through tickets issued to European and Australian Ports. For particulars apply to the Java-China-Japan Linjn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. 16247 (4 Lines). 30-11

AMERICA

PETER MAERSK Dec. 1. Via JAPAN for LOS ANGELES and via PANAMA to NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, SAVANNAH and NORFOLK.—For Freight and Passage apply to Maersk Line Shanghai Agency, 210-214 Kiukiang Road. Tel. 15566. 1-12

KIYOKAWA M. Dec. 9. NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE via LOS ANGELES.—For Freight please apply to Showa Shipping Co., Ltd., 130 Hankow Road. Tel. Nos. 18650 and 16118. 9-12

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

RUYS Nov. 28. MAURITIUS, REUNION, TAMATAVE, LOURENCO MARQUES, DURBAN, CAPETOWN, MOSSEL BAY, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON, ZANZIBAR and MOMBASA via HONGKONG, MANILA, SAIGON, BANGKOK (Koh-Si-Chang), SINGAPORE and BATAVIA.—The K.P.M. Line ms. Ruys sails from Holt's Wharf, Pootung on Tuesday, November 28. Cargo accepted for all ports in South and East Africa, also East Coast of South America. For passage and freight apply to the Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V., Agents, K.P.M. Line, Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road. Tel. Nos. 16247 (4 Lines). 28-11

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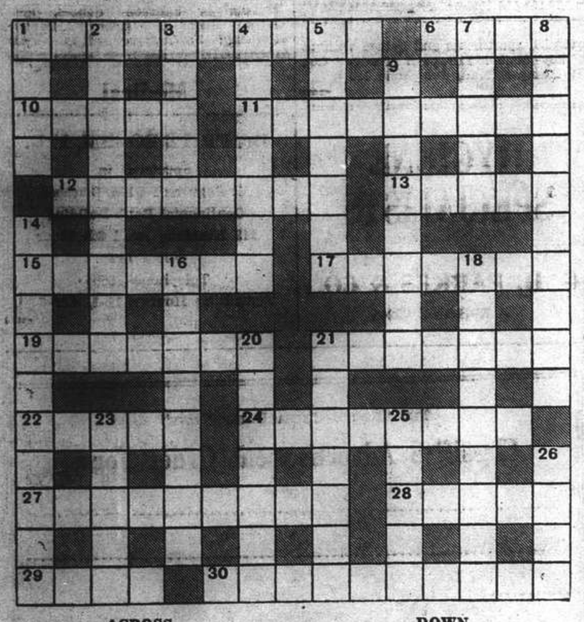

ACROSS

1 This inciter of sometimes ill-assorted couples doesn't worry about the flare-ups that will occur later
6 A dish, not from the East
10 One can fasten a rope to it, and eat part of it
11 Using one I can become inventive
12 Railing partly cold
13 Tilia island corn is in the heavens
15 "Disease" (anagram)
17 The sound of idlers?
19 A flavouring
21 One of the less conventional leave-takings
22 Apartment one could not get a thing really
24 One who has earned his laurels
27 This must make one feel very put out
28 Stick to in a veto
29 There may be no grouse in this, oddly enough, where real sportsmen are concerned
30 Well-known musical comedy (two words)

DOWN

1 Mark of authority cook may use
2 Mostly charm and all sharp
3 Short stays are quite the fashion here
4 Nine-tailed and silly
5 A challenge to combat in the end, but the young man who is this does not know it—yet!
7 Some up in the saddle, or up in the top
8 "Wagon hints" (anag.)
9 The story can make a neat code
14 Wherefrom comes a bird with expensive feathers (two words)
16 Epithet for the astronomer's field
18 Tired Rita becomes annoyed
20 None missing (two words)
21 Oppose part of a shop
23 Fish
25 The well-to-do are seldom out at this
26 A settler on the mountain top, often

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Exchange of views; 9, Pitchpine; 10, Rhoda, 11, Derwent; 12, Ominous; 13, Emu; 14, Therein; 17, Stygian; 19, Obscene; 22, Maidens; 24, Ada; 25, Senoras; 26, Tambour; 28, Edict; 29, Eldership; 30, Self-centredness. DOWN: 1, Expeditiousness; 2, Cater; 3, Achieve; 4, Glisten; 5, Onerous; 6, Versity; 7, Economize; 8, Stars and stripes; 15, Essential; 16, Inn; 18, Tea; 20, Erratic; 21, Eastern; 22, Matador; 23, Immured; 27, Ochre.

O.S.K.

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For South America via E. & S. Africa
AFRICA MARU ..... Nov. 29
For Bombay
NITII MARU ..... Dec. 11
A VESSEL ..... Dec. 26

Nagasaki Sailings

For Manila, Cebu and Davao
TAKAO MARU ..... Dec. 16

Keelung Sailings

For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Dec. 8

Kobe Sailings

For New York via Panama Canal
HOKUROKU MARU .... Dec. 9
For European Ports via New York
*TOKAI MARU ..... Dec. 22
For Australia and New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... Nov. 30
CANBERRA MARU ..... Dec. 29
For West Africa
ALASKA MARU ..... Jan. 14

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Metropole Hotel, News Stand.
Palace Hotel Book Stall, Palace Hotel.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Shanghai M.	Japan	T.K.K.
Kiangting	T'lungkong	Foo Hwa
Yangt'kiang M.	—	T.K.K.
Patti	Sanhokong	V. Chieri
Sinrei M.	Japan	M.B.K.
Kronviken	Petropavlorsk	Wallem
Lipari	Chiyakow	Dong Shing
Daikyu M.	Keelung	T.K.K.
Ruys	Hongkong	J.C.J.L.
Grete Maersk	Kobe	Maersk L.
Chekiang M.	Tsungming	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Chekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nantung M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Chingning M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Titania	Nor.	Dodwell
Livatho	Gre.	Union S.S.
Pacific	Dan.	G.N. Tel.
Yangtsekiang M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Huashan M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Shanghai M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Anping	Chi.	W.T.K.
Capillo	Am.	Everett

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
Finch 9	Am.	Swp.	C.N.C.B. 1/2
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	U.S.N.B.
Piegon 6	Am.	Gbt.	Y.P.D.W.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	J.N.B.

A LARGE number of victims have already been claimed by the typhoid epidemic in Mukden, and the disease continues rampant, an average of about ten cases being admitted to Mukden isolation hospital daily. A total of 114 new cases were registered in the Yamato District alone in the first 25 days of October, the majority being serious.

TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

Orient-San Francisco Line
via Honolulu
*KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 28
ASAMA MARU ..... Dec. 8
TATUTA MARU ..... Dec. 23
*from Kobe

Orient-Seattle Line
via Vancouver
From Kobe
HEIAN MARU ..... Nov. 30
HIKAWA MARU ..... Dec. 12
HIE MARU ..... Dec. 29

Orient-New York Line
via Los Angeles and Panama
NARUTO MARU ..... Dec. 4

Japan-Australia Line
via Hongkong and Manila
From Nagasaki
ATUTA MARU ..... Dec. 18
KITANO MARU ..... Jan. 22
KAMO MARU ..... Feb. 19

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HAKONE MARU ..... Dec. 23
KASIMA MARU ..... Jan. 5

Bombay and Calcutta Line
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon and Calcutta
TUSIMA MARU ..... Dec. 8
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
ZINSAN MARU ..... Dec. 4
KAISYO MARU ..... Dec 11

Orient-South America Line
via San Francisco
†YASUKUNI MARU .... Jan. 12
†from Yokohama

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mv. VICTORIA .....Jan. 8 to Naples and Genoa
ss. CONTE VERDE.....Feb. 10 to Venice and Trieste

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SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

	Arrival.	Departure.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Nov. 26	Nov. 28 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Nov. 28	Nov. 30 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Dec. 1	Dec. 3 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU	Dec. 4	Dec. 6 at 9 a.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU	Dec. 7	Dec. 9 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU	Dec. 10	Dec. 12 at 9 a.m.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE
(Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Nov. 29

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TŌA K. K.

Nagasaki Express Service

	Arrival	Departure
NAGASAKI MARU	Nov. 28 (Wayside Wharf)	Nov. 29 at 9 a.m. (Wayside Wharf)
SHANGHAI MARU	Dec. 1	Dec. 2 at 9 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU	Dec. 3	Dec. 4 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU	Dec. 6	Dec. 7 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service

TAIYO MARU ..	Nov. 30	Dec. 3 at 9 a.m.
TAIYO MARU ..	Dec. 10	Dec. 13 at 9 a.m.

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PRES. PIERCE	Jan. 1	PRES. PIERCE	Feb. 26
PRES. COOLIDGE	Jan. 16	PRES. COOLIDGE	Mar. 12

TO HONGKONG AND MANILA:

Leave Shanghai		Leave Shanghai	
PRES. COOLIDGE	Jan. 3	PRES. COOLIDGE	Apr. 24
PRES. COOLIDGE	Feb. 28	PRES. COOLIDGE	June 19

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SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 27.

"WISELY Mr. Chamberlain in his broadcast yesterday did not attempt to lay down peace terms in detail" says the "Daily Telegraph" today, commenting on the Prime Minister's latest speech. "He was concerned with the spirit in which any peace worth having must be made. The definition of peace terms is a matter for settlement by a world congress of nations, and goes far beyond any declaration by the Allies." The "Manchester Guardian" says: "The speech should do a great deal to convince opinion abroad that our aims are not selfish or Imperialistic."

The "News-Chronicle" declares: "The Prime Minister went far to meet the desire, both at home and abroad, for a more precise statement on the sort of Europe we hope to see created when the war is won. Those aims should make it clear to the world that Britain seeks only the creation of a better life for all peoples."—Reuter.

America Ready to Help

New York, Nov. 27.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech yesterday is considered by authoritative quarters in Washington to have done much to clarify the question of the objectives for which the Allies are fighting, by drawing a distinction between war and peace aims.

It is pointed out that the United States' Administration has expressed the view that the nation would be ready to co-operate in securing a peaceful world after the war through trade agreements, co-operation in disarmament, and by discussing with other powers and interests a solution of the Far Eastern situation.

The "Herald-Tribune" says that Mr. Chamberlain is dropping the notion of any mere truce or patching up of the balance of power by minor territorial revisions. "Apparently," the paper continues, "Mr. Chamberlain is thinking in terms of another full-scale reorganization of Europe, such as was attempted with but meagre results in 1919."—Reuter.

German Wireless Comments

London, Nov. 27.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech yesterday brought long comments by the German official wireless announcer, who in describing Mr. Chamberlain's peace objectives, declared that they were disappointing to all who expected something more concrete. The announcer declared that Mr. Chamberlain's picture of a new Europe was "too unpleasantly reminiscent of President Wilson's Fourteen Points."—Reuter.

Paris Press Praises

Paris, Nov. 27.

"Never has Mr. Neville Chamberlain spoken with such bluntness, authority and firmness," says the Paris press today in commenting on the speech broadcast by the British Prime Minister last night.—Reuter.

Praise in Washington

Washington, Nov. 27.

The broadcast to the British Empire delivered last night by Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, which was retransmitted by all the principal stations in the United States, caused a most favourable impression in this country. The assurance he voiced regarding a victory on the seas and on the basis upon which Europe would be reorganized following the war undoubtedly encouraged the sympathy felt by a large part of American public opinion for the Allied cause.

Diplomatic quarters here point out that the peace objectives laid down by the Prime Minister correspond to those advocated by President Roosevelt and the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, which are supported by a considerable majority of the American people. These are the right of self-administration for all peoples, economic co-operation through the liberalization of international trade, and disarmament.

These same circles added that the firm conviction voiced by Mr. Chamberlain that Great Britain will vanquish the threat of the new German mines, considerably dissipated the fears entertained here as a result of more or less sensational press reports. On the whole, they added, the British Prime Minister's speech strengthened the confidence in the United States that the Allies will come out the victors in the present conflict.

"Europe of Tomorrow"

The press here dealt at length with the Prime Minister's statement on the status of future Europe.

The "New York Herald-Tribune" stressed that "the Europe of tomorrow will be a Europe in which disarmament will be made possible by the elimination of the constant fear of aggression. This new Europe can be created only by a vast agreement drafted on general lines not only by the belligerent and neutral states of Europe but also by the United States, whose actions should have a profound influence on the success of any settlement."

However, the paper continued, no concrete plan can be elaborated as long as there is no possibility of knowing in what conditions the war will end and with what material and spiritual elements on which the members of the future peace conference could rely.—Havas.

"Most Important Speech"

London, Nov. 27.

Lengthy comments on the broadcast to the Empire made by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, appeared in the press here this morning which welcomed the description of what Britain considers to be a suitable basis for future peace in Europe.

"This was the most important speech of the war," the "Daily Telegraph" asserted. "The terse passage which declared Britain's policy beyond the achievement of our war aims will have an immediate effect and extend its influence over the future of nations. Mr. Chamberlain looked forward to a settlement conference not composed of the victorious Powers alone. This definition of peace terms as a matter for settlement by a world congress of nations goes far beyond any former declaration of the Allies."

The "Daily Mail" emphasized that "Mr. Chamberlain's bold words reflect the iron will of the British people. Britain is armed with one weapon of which the Nazis have no knowledge and that is the truth. Our people want nothing better. Each setback renews their resolution to defeat the brutal enemy who does not hesitate to murder and torture women and children."

"Passing Through Bad Patch"

A similar sentiment was expressed in the "Daily Express," which said, "The British public will be told the truth, however unpleasant. There Mr. Chamberlain shows that he understands the character of this country. At the moment we are passing through a bad patch. It is good that the public should realize the nature of the job we have in hand. Germany's mine warfare has not yet done us any damage to compare with what we suffered from U-boats in the last war."

The "Daily Herald" stressed that "neither mines, nor torpedoes, nor bombs, can shake Britain's naval supremacy. As Mr. Chamberlain said, we will master the magnetic mine, but a strenuous struggle is ahead. Naturally the neutrals are protesting against the British and French decision to blockade Germany's exports. Only if the goods which used to be exported from Hamburg now begin to find their way through Rotterdam or Trieste would the Allied warships interfere. We cannot believe that the neutrals wish to engage in this dubious trade or, if they did, that they would expect our warships to stand aside at a time when Hitler's murderous mine warfare is destroying British and neutral shipping alike."—Havas.

Bank of England Gold Holdings Drop

German Misrepresentation Of Facts Refuted

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 27.

In the Bank of England return of November 22, gold coin and bullion in the Issue Department was valued at £219,561. As a result of the policy of missing gold reserve behind exchange control, this was a decrease of £326,000,000 compared with a year ago.

This drop in gold held by the Bank of England is capable of misrepresentation, and Nazi propagandists have not failed to exploit the opportunity. It is suggested by the Nazis that the £220,000 in the Issue Department constitutes the entire British gold reserve.

The gold reserve, however, now held in the Exchange Equalization Account which, in addition to a large amount of gold already in its possession, received £260,000,000 at the outbreak of the War, has been transferred from the Bank.

Gold masses in the Exchange Account are, moreover, only part of the financial reserves of Great Britain, which has foreign investments to be estimated at a value of more than £1,000,000,000.—Reuter.

Coal Permitted Into Tientsin Concessions

Japanese Relax Control At Barricades

Tientsin, Nov. 27.

Japanese military authorities today agreed to allow the transportation of 70,000 tons of coal into the British and French Concessions here, now subjected to "isolation measures." The daily maximum quality of coal which may be transported across the Paiho was set at 700 tons.

Mr. Oswald White, newly-appointed British Consul-General here, was understood to have repeatedly asked the Japanese authorities to lift the embargo on coal shipments across the river into the British Concession.

While adamant to the British request, the Japanese military command was understood to have lifted the restrictions in view of the fact that the coal shortage in the concessions was creating hardships for third party nationals as a whole, as well as Chinese residents in the two foreign areas, who are not parties to the Anglo-Japanese dispute.—Domei.

London Police Seek I.R.A. Agents

Extensive Hunt Launched Throughout Metropolis

London, Nov. 27.

Police were conducting the biggest campaign against the outlawed Irish Republican Army today since the outbreak of European War following week-end bomb explosions. Special Branch and Flying Squad detectives left various depots in police cars at fifteen minute intervals almost all night to round up dozens of suspects throughout the London area.

Raids centred mainly in the Highgate, Paddington, Hammersmith and Hendon districts where a number of suspects were taken into custody. Extra guards were placed at Putney Bridge last night after a message was received saying that the bridge would be blown up.

Policemen in London were warned to watch for cocoanuts bound with adhesive tape and filled with gelatine. These were the new type bombs used in the latest I.R.A. explosions.—United Press.

ss. Peter Kerr in Destress

San Francisco, Nov. 27.

The ss. Peter Kerr today sent a general call for assistance, giving its position s off the Japanese Kurile Islands, which lie between Kamchtka and Hokkaido, northern most part of Japan. The message said that there were rough seas.—United Press.

Manila Journal Against Borah

"Chinese Commercial News" Sees Threat to American Security and Trade

Manila, Nov. 27.

A bitter attack was launched today on Senator William Borah, isolationist Republican of Idaho, by the Chinese daily "Chinese Commercial News" for his pro-Japanese stand in the matter of the Japanese-American trade treaty expiration.

Entitled "Four Hundred Million Dollars and Four Hundred Million Human Lives," the Chinese journal's editorial denounced Senator Borah's recent statement that the United Statss should think twice before disrupting trade relations with Japan.

"The fact that Japanese militarists are utilizing American steel, oil and other products to effect the exclusive conquest of the Far East never bothers the business-minded Senator. Nor does he care that millions of innocent women, children and other civilians in China are being slaughtered with guns, bombs and aeroplanes manufactured from raw materials supplied Japan by America," the journal said.

"But we should remind the Senator even if Chinese lives should be sacrificed, American business may not be saved. On the contrary, if America does not terminate the commercial treaty with Japan and if Japan should really succeed with America's assistance of creating the 'new order,' China's 400,000,000 may not entirely be destroyed but America's U.S.$400,000,000 business with Japanese is sure to be wiped out.

Threat to U.S. Security

"After Japan has obtained control of China's unlimited market of natural resources, she would not only drive America out of the Far East but also threaten the much taken-for-granted security of the United States in the western hemisphere.

"Senator Borah," the Chinese daily continued, "would have us believe that his proposal to conclude a new trade pact with Japan does not necessarily mean America's acquiescence to the Japanese invasion of China nor to the 'new order.' But in our opinion America's supply of war materials to Japan means not only acquiescence but active support of the aggressor's programme of brutal conquest.

"If Borah's scheme should be carried out, it would mean that America extends moral but not material support to China while at the same time lending material but not moral support to Japan."—United Press.

U.S. to Aid Philippines If Japan Attacks

Report By Foreign Policy Association

Washington, Nov. 27.

A direct attack on the Philippines by Japan would be interpreted as a declaration of war by the United States, the Foreign Policy Association said in a report on Japanese and United States relations today.

"There can be little doubt that should there be a direct Japanese attack on the Philippines, the United States would interpret it as a declaration of war. If the Japanese, however, followed the more shrewd policy of waiting for the Philippines to fall into their hands at a later stage and launched an attack elsewhere, it would be impossible to foresee United States action, but probably even if it remained neutral, the neutrality would be coloured with benevolence toward Britain and France," the report said.

Attempts to invade the British, French and Dutch Far Eastern possessions by Japan would encounter "many special difficulties," the report said, including constant United States vigilance.

Japan's Strategic Position

"Japan has distinctly improved its strategic position, but in any operations in southeast Asia it would be forced to maintain long lines of communication...." the report added. "It would need considerable numbers of troops from China and the Soviet frontiers. Its battle fleet would, to some degree, be divided and its shipping would face the practical certainty of being driven from the seas."

The Foreign Policy Association suggested that as a more likely course, Japan would "follow Hitler's policy of a series of piecemeal attacks on outlying and less defensible regions."—United Press.

Japanese Espionage In Philippines

Ship's Carpenter Arrested In Iloilo City

Manila, Nov. 27.

An espionage charge has been filed against a Japanese carpenter who was alleged to have photographed the Philippine Army's Fort San Pedro, near Iloilo, the "Philippines Herald" reported today.

The prosecuting attorney of Iloilo City, Sr. Nicanor Roxas has filed an espionage complaint against Kuri Nakamura, Japanese carpenter of the Asakasan Maru. The Japanese was arrested last week by the Constabulary because it was alleged that he had photographed the Philippine Army base, the "Herald" reported.

The Constabulary had confiscated the films showing various portions of the fort, including the aerodrome, the "Herald" asserted.—United Press.

British Overseas Airways Corporation

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

London, Nov. 27.

In circumstances of war, it has been decided to reduce the size of the corporation which is to take over Imperial Airways and British Airways, and "to make further and better provision for the operation of air transport services."

The corporation, which is to be known as the British Overseas Airways Corporation, is accordingly being established with three members only, in place of the eleven to seventeen members originally provided. They are Sir John Reith, Chairman; Mr. Clive Pearson, Deputy-Chairman; and Mr. Leslie Runciman.—Reuter.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

RUSSIAN lady, 20 to 30, who speaks Chinese and English, wanted by Chinese firm as saleslady. State qualification and salary expected. Address Box 4620, NCDN. -8498

WANTED for hotel in Japan, January, 1940, reliable, energetic foreign cook, with knowledge of English, to supervise kitchen. Apply stating nationality, previous experience, salary expected and references to Box 4609, NCDN.

DENTAL surgeon requires Chinese young lady assistant. Previous experience not necessary. Perfect English. Apply Dr. Schiller, 992 Bubbling Well Road, 5-6 p.m. -8462

QUALIFY yourself for better office position. The Shanghai Business College have vacancies for students to study Pitman's Shorthand, Touch Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Accountancy, Commercial Correspondence, Conversation, etc. Many placed in suitable progressive positions after few months' study. Join now. Fees moderate. 320 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17733. 12598

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of five dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $0.80.

CIVIL engineer, Russian, 33 years, seeks a position in any capacity, speaks English. Address Box 4614, NCDN. -8484

CHEMIST-pharmacist, German, expert fabrication soap, waxes, pharmaceutical, technical, cosmetical products, seeks position. Box 4607, NCDN. -8466

CHINESE lady typist, good knowledge of English, seeks position whole/part time. Address Box 4608, NCDN. -8467

CHINESE, 34, 14 years' experience in bookkeeping, translation, correspondence, typing and secretarial work, seeks position in local or outport. Excellent references. Moderate salary. Address Zee, 685/121 Tongshan Road, Shanghai. -8468

DUTCH lady, middleaged, knowing English, French, Russian and some German, seeks position as children's nurse, companion or lady's maid, good needle-woman, knows facial massage and manicure. Good references. Box 4596, NCDN. 12593

DANIST playing at sight both soloist and ensemble, best recommended by international authoritative musicians, seeks position. Also gives lessons. Long teaching experience. Weissler, 291 Macgregor Road. -8422

CHINESE desires position as a typist and general office assistant, many years' experience. Excellent testimonials. Address Box 4568, NCDN. -8572

OFFICE position required immediately by stenotypist. Please address Box 4553, NCDN. -8342

BRITON, 24 years of age, seeks position as assistant or accountant. Seven years' auditing experience. Replies to Box 4574, NCDN. -8387

Educational

WANTED: Chinese Mandarin lessons. Telephone 32590. -8497

FRENCH private lessons, conversation and grammar given by highly experienced gentleman teacher. Easy method. Exceptional references. Twice weekly, $15 per month. Apply from 8-9 a.m. or by letter. 2 Quinsan Gardens, Room 1. -8478

FIGUEIREDO'S School (shorthand, typewriting) justifies fullest confidence by its integrity. 54 Garden Apartments. 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 12604

RUSSIAN and French lessons given by experienced young lady teacher. 108 Route de Grouchy, House 2, Telephone 70388. Apply from 2-4 p.m. -8489

WANTED: English lady or gentleman for conversation and teaching commercial correspondence after office hours. Address Box 4579, NCDN. -8397

THE Shanghai Business College. New Session. Join now in preparation for forthcoming examinations. Successes unparalleled. Shorthand, Typewriting, Commercial Correspondence, Conversation, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Many placed in suitable progressive positions. Only experienced qualified teachers here. Call or write for particulars. 320 Szechuen Road. Telephone 17733. 12599

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Thoroughly dependable. Shorthand, typewriting, English. Crystal-clear explanations. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well. 12130

GERMAN lessons given by experienced German lady teacher. Twice weekly, $15 per month. Telephone 74393. -8071

PIANO lessons, chord system, easy method for adults, A1 references. $20 monthly twice weekly. Telephone 74393. -7262

FRENCH lessons given by French lady, 25 years' tutoring experience. 265 Avenue Haig, Apartment 3D. Telephone 74414, from 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. -8401

VIOLIN lessons, Professor A. Wittenberg, university teacher. 394 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 76117. -8346

Personal

YOUNG Frenchman wants to meet Englishman for conversation and outings. Address Box 4619, NCDN. -8491

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy regularly different kinds of hardened (Hydrogenated) oils and fats, also Oleine and parchment paper. Manufacturers, agents, dealers please write The Oriental Oil Mill, 98 Haikwangssu Road, Tientsin. 12605

WANTED to buy antimony and antimony ore, for export to United States. Address Box 4603, NCDN. -8455

WANTED a medium-sized radio set. Reply stating full particulars to Box 4573, NCDN. -8383

PIANOS, music, music books and all kinds of musical instruments. Apply Box 4189, NCDN. 12375

USED upright or grand piano. Apply stating make and lowest price to Box 4190, NCDN. 12375

WANTED to buy; second-hand carpets, clothing, suits, dresses, shoes. 1129 Bubbling Well, House 51. Mr. Corts. -7509

PIANO wanted. Apply Telephone 73606. -8203

WE buy jewellery, diamonds, platinum and gold at best prices. Sennet Freres, 307 Hamilton House, office hours: 10-11 a.m. 12393

For Sale—Miscellaneous

MARMET perambulator with summer trimmings, in good condition, $60; also baby's scales, $12. Telephone 71578. -8517

PRIVATE sale, beautiful crystalware, extraordinary vase, Blue-Gold trademark. No brokers. Telephone 13294. -8519

PRIVATE sale. Gentleman's otter fur-coat, first-class quality, new, by private owner. No brokers. Telephone 13294. -8519

COMPLETE dining-room set, perfect condition. Bargain. Telephone 22177. -8496

FOR SALE, end December, nice furniture of four-roomed flat. Desirable flat may be taken over. Address 4630, NCDN. -8525

PIANO for sale. Apply Lane 1412, 2D Yu Yuen Road. -8513

ALL for Christmas presents, private, best silverware, crystalware, porcelain, carpets, downquilts. No brokers. 118 Route des Sœurs, House 4, Flat 3. -8458

BEAUTIFUL Persian carpets, all sizes, sold by German refugees. 335 Rue Bourgeat, Room 7. -8506

HERMES Baby, portable typewriter for sale. Brand new. American made. Sacrifice US$25. Address Box 4625, NCDN. -8508

FOR SALE, one diamond watch, $800, and one Longines watch for gentleman, $350. No broker. Post Office Box 1590. -8501

RARE opportunity for Christmas! For sale by private owner. Brilliant necklace, first-class, big diamonds. US$550. Gentleman's watch as new, 18 carat gold, three covers, Glashuette manufacture, US$110. Address Box 4628, NCDN. -8510

CROWN Hosiery. Just received large assortment of crêpe-chiffon and service-weight stocking. 239 Cardinal Mercier. 12614

BEAUTIFUL mink coat (Nerz), highest quality. 421 Avenue du Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -8471

ATTRACTIVE crystal glassware, dinner, coffee, tea-sets, porcelain figures, ivory miniatures, etc. 421 Avenue du Roi Albert, Apartment 5. -8472

TWO brand-new silver-foxes for sale at a very attractive price. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply 838B Cathay Flats, Avenue Joffre. -8464

24,000 SILK pyjamas, embroidered. Very attractive. $3. Barookh's, 311 Kiangse Road. -7999

TYPEWRITERS: Underwood Standard portable $325; Hermes Baby, an ideal Christmas gift US$30. Business Machine Co., 9A Central Road, Telephone 14292. -8402

STOCKINGS: selected new stock in beautiful shades, exceptionally strong. Buy direct at wholesale prices from Room 41, 3rd Floor, Central Arcade. -8005

PRIVATE sale, dinner and coffee/tea set, different porcelain. First-class trade mark. Crystal-ware, electric coffee machine, etc. 302 Rue Cardinal Mercier, first floor, Room 4, from 6-8 p.m. -8120

ROSENTHAL Hutschenreuter dinner, coffee/tea sets, beautiful crystal-ware, glassware, selected cups. 150 Tifeng Road, House 15, Flat 2. -7962

"FOR YOU," the quality goods store, 1017 Avenue Joffre. Ladies' imported underwear, pyjamas, ready-made dresses, beautiful woollen sweaters, suede gloves, belts and flowers at opening sale prices. Orders taken. -7576

POPLIN shirts made to measure, from $9. Silk shirts, $12.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 12162

SECONDHAND furniture store Buying and selling, new and secondhand furniture and household effects, etc. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 73597. -8007

BRAND new Contax III with exposure meter and three lens: Sonnar 1:1.5, Sonnar 1:2 and Telescopic lens. To serious buyer only. Box 4557, NCDN. -8350

STRING-net bags, 60 cents; grass-linen towels, 67 cents; coloured georgette handkerchiefs, $1.40. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 12575

BARGAIN: dinner, coffee, teasets at lowest prices. All manufactured from best porcelain by European firms. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -8409

PERSIAN carpets, rugs for sale. Lowest prices. General Magazine, 337 Avenue Haig. -8409

REMINGTON noiseless portable typewriter, perfect condition, for $650 cash. No brokers. Telephone 12400, Trust Department. -8437

ALL kinds of crystal-ware, china, porcelain and other goods. Bargain. Emigrant sellers, Friedlander and David, 726 East Seward Road, corner Chaoufoong Road. -8362

Business Opportunities

ARMOURED cars with armed foreign guards, for transporting treasure. Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 12496

CLAIMS and debts attended to on commission basis. Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 12497

GOOD commission to person who can find suitable vacant lot for advertiser, of about 1-2 mow in good locality or on Settlement road, this side Edinburgh Road. Box 4559, NCDN. -8351

TRADE enquiries, financial status reports, insurance (all classes). Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 12498

LADIES' dressmaking establishment, situated on Avenue Joffre, established fifteen years ago, for sale, with full French stock. Premises consist of a shop with two large show-windows and two fitting rooms on the ground floor and a flat of three rooms with a bathroom on the first floor. Box 4513, NCDN. -8283

Animals

SMART-looking clever terrier, one year old female. Any reasonable price to dog-lovers. Apply 833/17 Avenue Joffre. -8513

RACE ponies, backs, hunters may be insured against death by accident or sickness. Hugh Middleton & Co. (Ins.) Ltd. 45 Kiukiang Road, Telephone 16595. 12610

LOST, Columbia Road district, wire-haired terrier dog, answers name Whiskers. Finder please telephone 20025. -8451

SUPPLY your own fresh egg needs by keeping a few near-lay white leghorn pullets. Our near-lay pullets are quality birds due to lay within the next two months, and sold at $10 up. Address Box 4143, NCDN. -7890

Miscellaneous

MACHINE works requiring reliable foreign workmanship, apply to European Mechanical Works, 819 Avenue Foch, Telephone 76990. -8321

BARGAIN: two Kaminsky coats, entirely new, each $1,300. Mink cape, $1,200. Silver Fox, $400. Telephone 74065. -8443

DOLLS (broken), repairing, renovating perfectly done. Dollies' coats, dresses, hats, shoes, stockings and wigs. Doll's Hospital Rosette, 135 Seymour Road. -7832

LADY, wishing return to America, offers her services in exchange for passage. Good references. Box 4508, NCDN. -8262

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 10 cents per square foot. Rugs dyed, repaired, stored. Esso Company, Telephone 12170. -7184

Radios

AMERICAN and European radios repaired by qualified foreign engineers. Antennas installed. For service telephone 78644. Radio & Electrical Industries, 145 Route Say Zoong. -8244

RADIO repairs, every kind, promptly and pleasantly executed. Telephone 13750. Ask for Mr. Stewart. American Radio Equipment Co. Oldest, best-equipped in Shanghai. 12409

RELIABLE repairs. All make radios. Foreign engineers. 1940 models, RCA Victor, Zenith, stocked. Universal Radio Co., Authorized R. C. A. Service Station, Telephone 19225, 232 Nanking Road. 12329

Motor Cars and Cycles

ONE sedan (Willys Knight), 1931, four-door, in good condition throughout. Quick sale, $1,000. Telephone 10817. -8516

FOR SALE, Essex Super Six sedan. Very good condition, reliable, driven by owner leaving Shanghai. $3,000. Address Box 4632, NCDN. -8525

AUBURN 1935/6 sedan, recently overhauled, in excellent condition, £130 cash. Address Box 4613, NCDN. -8490

EARLY 1936 Austin Seven saloon. New paint and chromium, excellent running order; owner leaving. $4,800 or nearest offer. No brokers. Telephone 77730, 9-12 noon. -8505

WANTED: small or medium-sized motor-car. Must be in good mechanical condition, economical. Please send full particulars. Box 4623, NCDN. -8502

WE offer cash for used cars and trucks. Apply Jenny's Motors, 177 Amiral Courbet. Telephone 73165. -8125

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors, authorized Ford and Lincoln dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400. 12165

WE have in stock a complete line of used cars. We also buy, exchange and lend money on cars. American Motors, Fed. Inc. U.S.A. 444 Avenue Foch. Telephone 35646. 12398

Office Cars

TWO business girls require lift from Sinza-Hart Roads to Szechuen-Nanking Roads, three to four times daily. Sunday excluded. Reply with best offer to Box 4605, NCDN. -8460

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before December 1. after which date they will be destroyed.

Nos. 3954, 3976, 4013, 4018, 4033, 4037, 4041, 4078, 4137, 4154, 4162, 4164, 4179, 4188, 4206, 4225, 4226, 4254, 4305, 4335, 4342, 4360, 4392, 4395, 4405.

Chinese Servants

EXCELLENT cook-boy available from date. Telephone 73015. -8523

WANTED: employer for excellent cook-boy. Address Box 4617, NCDN. -8489

EXCELLENT cook-boy, highly recommended, first-class cook. Clean, honest. Address Box 4618, NCDN. -8490

CAN anyone recommend good house-coolie? Address Box 4629, NCDN. -8514

GOOD cook-boy seeks position. Honest, good knowledge of spoken English, good cook. Best references. Address Box 4627, NCDN. -8511

MAID-servant, understanding both French and English, able to do domestic work, sewing, embroidering, washing, ironing and nursing, seeks position. Address Box 4615, NCDN. -8486

COOK-boy, speaking English, hard-worker, seeks position. Address Box 4616, NCDN. -8487

EXCELLENT cook-boy seeks position, capable, honest and reliable. References furnished. Address Box 4604, NCDN. -8456

WANTED. Experienced children's amah, healthy, strong and well recommended. Address Box 4470, NCDN. 12529

COOK-boy, Christian, honest, with good references. English cooking. Telephone 74034. 12 noon-2 p.m. -8450

73148 CENTRAL Employment Agency (British). Only one with 3,000 satisfied customers. Cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, watchmen. -8136

CAN recommend excellent cook-boy. Clean, economical, honest. Address Box 4578, NCDN. -8396

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives massage from 2 to 8, 1225 Bubbling Well Road, Room 231, Telephone 34200. -8087

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. 12139

MASSAGE, manicure, pedicure, 9 Central Arcade, upstairs, Corner Szechuen Road, entrance from Ezra Road. Telephone 11984. -8327

Rooms Without Board

WELL-furnished big room in apartment. Telephone 32562. -8524

WELL-furnished room for single gentleman, $65 including heating. Convenient communication. Telephone 75974. -8518

LARGE, well-furnished room facing south, for one or two bachelors. Moderate rent. 716 Avenue Joffre. -8519

DOUBLE-room, well-furnished, steam-heated, with private bathroom, in modern apartment building, French Concession. Telephone 72144. -8485

IN modern apartment house: two elegantly furnished rooms. All conveniences. Board optional. Excellent food. 1821A Avenue Joffre, Apartment 2. -8503

ROOMS to let, in new house with all modern conveniences, French Concession, beautiful situation; elegantly furnished and unfurnished. 372 Rue Maresca, House 2. -8507

TO LET, big attic room, partly furnished. West End Gardens, Telephone 21412. -8500

$100, immediately, very nice, furnished south room in villa, Settlement; bath, central heating; single person. Telephone 23588. -8498

FOREIGN lady offers in Settlement, in modern apartment, three well-furnished rooms, private bath and kitchen, suitable for responsible couple or two bachelors. Rent US$60. Board if desired. Box 4611, NCDN. -8475

MODERN furnished rooms for quiet business people. Spacious. Steam heat. Lift. Stewart. 55 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road. 12611

TO LET, a nice, south-facing room with balcony, single person preferred. 587/8 Seymour Road, 2nd. floor. -8453

FURNISHED room to let for six months for one or two ladies. Western district. (No refugees). Telephone 23886. -8475

LARGE, well-furnished room with steam-heating, hot water, all comfort, best location, for single person. Immediate occupation, 11-7 p.m. 1331 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 3. -8522

ROOMS to let. 50 Route de Sieyes. -8434

FOR single person: medium room in apartment, all modern conveniences, telephone. Inspection 10-12 and 3-5. 25 Rue Consulat, Apartment 63. -8419

AVENUE Haig 129, House 7, Victory Terrace. Fully-furnished, all conveniences, heating, telephone, no children. Near bus stops. -8348

Rooms with Board

LARGE south room with verandah facing garden, private bathroom. Steamheating. Good food. Telephone 23555. -8476

VILLA Victor, 2032 Avenue Joffre. Big room, nicely furnished, share bath, steamheating, excellent European food. Available December 1. -8474

DOUBLE room, private bath. 470/12 Seymour Road. Telephone 30376. -8429

Furnished Apartments

FOR RENT, January 1, three/four-roomed modern flat, best residential part of French Concession. Furniture in nice condition to be taken over. Address Box 4631, NCDN. -8525

FOR SALE: one roomed apartment and contents, including private bath, heating and hot water. Convenient for doctor. 587/107 Bubbling Well Road. Inspection from 2-5 p.m. -8194

TWO-roomed flat, private bath, kitchen, hot/cold water, steamheating, garden, terrace; furnished/unfurnished. 140/8 Columbia Road. -8481

CENTRE Bubbling Well, furnished four-roomed apartment. Rent $385, practically new furniture, carpets to be taken over, for US$1,300. Box 4612, NCDN. -8473

NICELY furnished sitting-room, two bedrooms, two private bathrooms. All conveniences. 600 Avenue Haig, House 1. -8219

TO LET, rooms, flats, houses, furnished, unfurnished, shops. General Investment Co., 120 Jinkee Road, 1st. floor. -8388

Unfurnished Apartments

FLATS, apartments and houses without key-money. European Traders Co., 367 Kiangse Road, Telephone 11667. -8493

HYGIENE SPECIALISTS

G. H. PARKES & CO.

TELEPHONE 72245

Furnished Houses

WESTERN district, excellent seven-roomed house, garden, verandah, servants' quarters, steam heating. Furniture and fittings to be taken over. Telephone 23943. -8492

Unfurnished Houses

WESTERN district, excellent 6-roomed house, servants' quarters, garden, verandah, steam heating. Telephone 23943. -8493

Houses and Land

WANTED to rent; 1-2 mow of vacant land, must be at least on Settlement road. Preferably on Great Western, Yu Yuen, Avenue Roads, Weihaiwei, Foch or any other crossing these. State particulars and terms to Box 4558, NCDN. -8391

RESIDENCES (terrace), modern, finest district, Route Picard Destelan, near Route Edan. Low prices from $15,000 to $32,000 including land (title deed)., Krivoss Realty Company, 1331 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 73953. 12495

Offices, Shops, Godowns

WANTED; two rooms for factory, Settlement or French Concession. Apply Post Office Box 1561. -8482

WANTED; office space of 1,000 square feet from January 1, 1940, by established firm. Preferaby three to four rooms. Address Post Office Box 1198. 12613

FOUR show windows to let. 715 Avenue Joffre, New Beer Hall. Telephone 73005. -8492

WANTED small office, central location. State rent and key-money if necessary. Address Post Office Box 547 or Telephone 10273. -8309

WANTED to share; small office space by an established concern, central district between December 1 and 15. Address Box 4560, NCDN. -8354

Wanted to Rent

WANTED; one-roomed apartment or quiet and clean room with use of kitchen, preferably Bubbling Well or vicinity. Address Box 4621, NCDN. -8499

FURNISHED four to six-roomed apartment or house, desirable location French Concession, approximately six months from middle December. Willing pay US$100 or more. Address Box 4624, NCDN. 12615

WANTED to rent, unfurnished house in French Concession. Apply Model Fur Store, 1326 Avenue Joffre, Telephone 70477. 8452

WANTED by English couple, two or three-roomed unfurnished apartment, from January 1-15. Box 4610, NCDN. -8470

RESPONSIBLE American requires house/apartment. Agree pay best price for furniture and key-money. Telephone 78499. -8453

TWO furnished rooms (Settlement) for medical practice of unmarried doctor (44 years). Full board if price reasonable. Box 4530, NCDN. -8310

WANTED by British family; two/three-roomed furnished apartment or two rooms with board and private bath. No children. Must be central. Reply Box 4569, NCDN. -8376

RESPONSIBLE Briton requires four/five-roomed furnished apartment for three months or possibly longer. Address Box 4552, NCDN. -8339

RESPONSIBLE American family want furnished house or apartment, minimum three bedrooms, available January 1, for four months. Telephone 73384. 12508

WANTED, end of February or before, unfurnished five/six-roomed house with garden in French Concession, vicinity of Avenue Haig or inside International Settlement. Box 4520, NCDN. -8293

WANTED immediately, furnished room with board by responsible British couple; or small furnished flat, Settlement preferred. Box 4517, NCDN. -8288

Dancing

MISS Lilian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -8209

Medical

Dr. FRITZ BOEHM, M.D.

Specialist in

Urology and Skin Diseases

Continental Bank Building

113 Kiukiang Road 6th Floor

Room 612

Telephone 16695

Consulting Hours: 11-1, 4.30-6.30 -8515

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